

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 1.

HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1834.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

## SCHOOL MATTERS

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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RUBBER STAMPS

AND

STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

## Meeting at High School Last Night.

## PROF. SCOTT AND NEWSPAPERS

## Able Addresses by People Who Teach the Young.

## Prof. Hosmer and Inspector Gen- eral Townsend Tell of Duties of the Teachers.

## President John F. Scott presided at the meeting of the Honolulu Teachers' Association, held in the High School

building, Emma street, last evening.

More than a hundred teachers and

others were present. At 8 o'clock Mr.

H. S. Townsend, Inspector General of

Schools, was introduced to the audi-

ence, during his remarks he said:

Ladies and Gentlemen.—It has been

said in one of the local papers that the

purpose of this meeting is to enter-

tain the public. Now, so far as the

public is present, I sincerely hope it

will be entertained, but I am not here

for the purpose of entertaining. I am

here to talk business, and you are here

for business. I take it. It gives me

great pleasure to meet with you, as

you are gathered together for the pur-

pose of completing your organization

for the purpose of pursuing your

courses of study in education. And I

congratulate you upon your work, from

which so much of pleasure and profit is

to be derived.

The difficulties which the teacher has

to meet in this land are greater than those

met with by the teacher of any other land in Christendom. This re-

sults from the fact that the work of

the teacher is more than merely con-

veying a certain amount of informa-

tion; it is the development of moral

character. It is the business of the

teacher to contribute his part towards

realizing all the latest possibilities

locked up in the personalities of his

pupils. But the school is only one

factor in the product of character.

Environment, society, and the home all

exert their influences. But in this land

the school can expect little help from

any of these sources. In our land we

have an abnormal percentage of the

lower elements in society. This is

against the development of high and

strong moral character. And the home is

not a strong coadjutor in the work of

bringing out all the potential good

in children.

Yet difficult as the work is, it is not

less glorious. We are to build up a

noble civilization here in the Pacific,

where the East and the West meet.

And this gives dignity and responsi-

bility to the teacher. What or who

can take his place. To meet and dis-

charge the duties devolved upon us we

need enthusiasm. And what will so

increase our enthusiasm as contact

with one another, and the discussion

together of these subjects? We need

lofty ideals. Yet how easy it is for us

to fall into the notion, as we are

dealing with percentage or fractions,

that it is our chief duty to convey a

certain amount of information on

these topics! How easy it is for us to

fall into the way of teaching arithme-

tic and geography, and drawing, in-

stead of teaching children! We need

deeper devotion. And as iron sharp-

eth iron—we need insight. In this

we must get our chief results from

careful, hard study. But is it not bet-

ter to trust to experience for insight

into our peculiar problems? If it were

a question of how to convey a certain

amount of information this plan would

not be wholly bad. But as the develop-

ment of moral character is our aim,

how long will it take to try a single ex-

periment? And how many experiments

will it take to establish the truths

concerning these problems? What of

the material used in unsuccessful ex-

periments? No, we cannot afford to

trust to experience alone. Let us get

all the light we can from our own ex-

perience, and the experience of our

neighbors. But let us not shut our

eyes to the light of history—especially

the history of philosophy and peda-

gogy. I need do no more than name

psychology, as all agree that it is of

vital importance. Let us not shut our

eyes to the light offered by sociology,

ethics or philosophy. From all of these

## SCRYSER CABLE

Possibility of an Attempt to Land  
Without Permission.

## RECIPROCITY AND PEARL HARBOR

Prof. W. D. Alexander  
Furnishes Hints.Certain Privileges Which Should  
End With Abrogation  
of Treaty.

MR. EDITOR:—The recently published letter by Hon. Godfrey Rhodes has called public attention to the circumstances of the concession to the Government of the United States of certain privileges in the harbor of Pearl River.

At the same time there are some writers in the United States, of whom ex-Senator Edmunds is one, who take the ground that the abrogation of the Treaty of Reciprocity would not affect the article which grants to the United States certain exclusive rights in Pearl River. The leading editorial in Harper's Weekly of the 7th inst. assumes as much.

A candid examination, however, of the Supplementary Convention ratified in November, 1887, will effectually dispose of any such preposterous claim.

In December, 1884, a supplementary convention to extend the duration of the Reciprocity Treaty for seven years from the date of the exchange of ratifications, was negotiated and duly signed by the representatives of the two governments concerned. But it seems to have been found to be difficult to secure its ratification by a vote of two-thirds of the U. S. Senate, and finally in the year 1887 the famous Pearl River article was inserted in it as an amendment, during a secret session of the Senate, at the instance of Senator Edmunds. This action might have been criticised as an invasion by the Senate of the province of the Executive. No opportunity had been afforded to the two governments concerned for mutual consultation or consideration of its wording.

Nevertheless, President Cleveland accepted the convention as it had passed the Senate, and it had to be ratified in that form or not at all. Before transmitting it to his government, Hon. H. A. P. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister, very properly addressed a letter to Secretary Bayard, in which he made known to the Government of the United States the understanding under which the Hawaiian Government would consent to ratify the convention as amended by the Senate, and asked for an expression of the views of the United States as to the construction to be put upon the interpolated article.

In the first place, he held that the jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Government over Pearl River was left untouched by the article referred to above. This point may come up again in connection with the proposal of the Scrymer cable company to lay a cable to Pearl Harbor without asking permission of the Hawaiian Government. In the second place, he held that the privileges conveyed by the additional article would be conterminous with the Treaty of which it formed a part. As Minister Carter well said: "The only excuse for the insertion of such an article into a treaty of this nature would be its relevancy to the privileges stipulated for in the original Convention of 1875, to which this is supplementary and the duration of which this Convention is intended to limit and define."

No separate single article or part of a treaty can be held to have a continuing power apart from the rest of the treaty unless provided for in specific terms. The supplementary provisions and the original provisions which they affect, are necessarily merged into one instrument to be dealt with thenceforth as a whole.

"It could not have been expected in the Senate that Hawaii would consent to a perpetual grant of the privilege sought in return for a seven years' extension of the treaty of 1875, especially in view of the danger of a material lessening of its advantages to Hawaii by changes in the tariff laws of the United States, and it must be apparent that if any different term of duration was intended it would have been stipulated for, as it cannot be thought that the Senate had any other intent than that plainly set forth."

"Therefore the conclusion which I have reached, and which I think is the obvious conclusion to be drawn from the words of the interpolated article, is that it does not and is not intended to invade or diminish in any way the autonomous jurisdiction of Hawaii, while giving to the United States the exclusive rights of use in Pearl Harbor stipulated therein for the sole purposes stated in the article, and further that the Article II of the Convention and the privilege conveyed by it will cease and determine with the termination of the treaty of 1875 under the conditions fixed by this convention."

I apprehend that my Government will agree with my conclusions and that in considering the advisability of ratifying the Convention with this amendment inserted by the United States, Scrymer's cable company will doubtless be called to come to a feasible conclusion if it shall be found that on these questions of interpretation

of the Convention the two Governments do not differ, and the Hawaiian Government will doubtless desire that their understanding, which I believe I have set forth in this note, shall be fully understood by the Government of the United States before ratifications are exchanged."

In his reply to this dispatch of Hon. H. A. P. Carter, Secretary Bayard wrote as follows: "The amendment relating to the harbor of Pearl River was adopted in its executive session by the Senate, and I have no other means of arriving at its intent and meaning than the words employed naturally import."

"No ambiguity or obscurity in that amendment is observable, and I can discern therein no subtraction from Hawaiian Sovereignty over the harbor to which it relates, nor any language importing a longer duration for the interpolated Article II than is provided for in Article I of the Supplementary Convention."

"The limitation of my official powers does not make it competent for me in this connection to qualify, expand or explain the amendments engrafted on that Convention by the Senate, but in the present case I am unable to perceive any need for auxiliary interpretation or ground for doubt as to the plain scope and meaning thereof, and as the President desires a ratification of the Supplementary Convention in its present shape, I can see no cause for misapprehension by your Government as to the manifest effect and meaning of the amendment in question."

"I therefore trust that it will be treated as it is tendered, in simple good faith, and accepted without doubt or hesitation."

After this interchange of views as to the meaning of the convention, relying on the assurance given by Secretary Bayard, and on the honor and good faith of the United States, the Hawaiian Government ratified the Supplementary Convention, which went into effect Nov. 29, 1887. The so-called McKinley tariff, however, which went into effect Oct. 1, 1890, deprived Hawaii of nearly all the benefits for which the concession in Pearl Harbor had been granted, and that too before the convention had run three years. For certainly no one can pretend that the said grant was made in consideration of former benefits received before the Supplementary Convention had been concluded.

It is a maxim of international law that treaties "are to receive a fair and liberal interpretation, according to the intention of the contracting parties, and to be kept with the most scrupulous good faith," in the words of Chancellor Kent. Futhermore, Vattel declares that "If a treaty be ambiguous in any part of it, the party who had the power, and on whom it was peculiarly incumbent to speak clearly and plainly, ought to submit to the construction most unfavorable to him."

If then, which seems hardly possible, a controversy should arise over this article, Hawaii need not fear to leave it to the decision of any disinterested arbitrator.

Senator Frye of Maine, in the course of a debate in the United States Senate, July 2, 1884, used the following language: "I ask the Senator if he would face the nations of the earth and declare that notwithstanding we have deprived them of all the benefits which we gave for Pearl Harbor, we demand that the cession shall be perpetual." Would the Senator dare to do that?"

This Republic would disgruntled in the eyes of all civilized nations, if it undertook to stand on such ground for a single moment."

The moral to be drawn from the foregoing is this: that should the Great Republic reverse its policy of the past fifty years, reject the overtures made to it for a closer union by the little Republic of Hawaii, and abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty, closing American markets to that extent against its products, it could no longer claim any special privileges in Hawaii, or expect to retain a paramount influence in Hawaiian affairs.

W. D. ALEXANDER.

## DARK PICTURE CRAZE.

Artist Williams Introduces the Fad With Excellent Results.

J. J. Williams has imported from America a large lot of new paper for backgrounds of photographs. The old style of dark backgrounds, so popular in America 22 years ago, has again become all the rage. Many improvements, however, have been made in the process of developing objects upon the backgrounds; and photographs recently sent out here from the east have the appearance of statuary.

Mr. Williams has a show-glass full of pictures on dark backgrounds. The effect in each case has proved more than satisfactory. It is noted that the features, especially of the face, are strongly drawn out, producing an effect that would be impossible with a light or fancy background. A picture of Mr. C. J. McCarthy's baby is a striking illustration of the power of the process. At best, however, the style is a fad. Mr. Williams explains that the paper used is exceedingly delicate and will not last without treatment more than two months.

## DIED ALONE.

Consumption Claims Wm. Burns as Another of Its Victims.

About 10 a. m. Sunday morning a telephone message was received at the police station to the effect that a white man had been found dead in a room back of a lodging house mauka of the Commercial Saloon on Nuuanu avenue. Lieutenant Kekai and Officer Pohaku were dispatched to the scene and found matters just as stated.

In the farthest back of the rooms on the second floor, and lying on a straw matress on the floor, with no covering whatever, was the body of William Burns, aged about 40 years, an Englishman, who for a long time had been a sufferer from consumption.

The appearance of the body might have led one to believe that Burns had died sometime during the night, but

the story of the natives living in adjoining rooms, would seem to contradict any such possibility.

It is stated that the deceased was in his room early Saturday evening, and that he coughed and muttered for the best part of the night and morning. An old native woman avers that she heard deceased cough for the last time between the hours of 6 and 7 a. m.

Deceased had been in the country for a long time, and was employed at various jobs until taken down with the malady which caused his death.

Burns had been a constant sufferer from consumption, and was sent to the Queen's Hospital twice for treatment. Consumptives being tabooed from the hospital, it was found necessary to send him away. He was then taken charge of by the British Benevolent Society, of which Mr. T. Rain Walker is president. From this organization deceased received all the care it was possible to give him, and was provided with the room in which he was found dead.

The body was prepared for burial and after services in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh officiating, it was interred in Nuuanu Cemetery. H. H. Williams had charge of the funeral.

## THE RICHARDS CONCERT.

## Grand Artistic and Financial Success.

The testimonial concert to Miss Grace Richards was the artistic success that was promised by the promoters, and the beneficiary was, no doubt, pleased with the cordial reception given her by the audience. There were 12 numbers on the program, and each one was capitally rendered by the respective artists.

Miss Richards' first number was a selection from Carmen, "Qui de la Contrabandier," for which she received hearty applause. Mr. Montague rendered Gounod's "Deo Possente" most acceptably. A violin solo by Miss Kate McGrew was enthusiastically encored, and the performer graciously responded. Mrs. Montague-Turner rendered "Ave Maria" in a manner which demonstrated beyond question that, while her appearance in public is only at intervals, her voice has lost none of its sweetness. As was to be expected, her song was encored, notwithstanding the published wish of the cynic, who does not care for more than a little good music at a time.

The Honolulu Choral Society, which has grown so efficient under the leadership of Miss Richards, rendered a chorus by Hawley very effectively. A vocal duet by Miss McGrew and Miss Richards, and one for piano and violin by Miss Clymer and the veteran Professor Yandley, were both encored. Miss Jessie Reeve Axtell sang two solos, "Night in Slumber," and "La Charmante Marquerite," in a manner which showed careful training and perfect command of her rich contralto voice.

Three solos by Miss Richards, one composed and dedicated to her by Miss Clymer, were delightfully refreshing, but if there was a preference on the part of the audience it was for German ballad, "Ungeduld," by Schubert. The musical selection at the beginning of the concert was an intermezzo by Matt and was rendered by Miss Parmelee, piano; W. A. Love and B. L. Marx, first violins; T. H. Petrie and R. Bond, second violins; A. B. Ingalls, flute; Wray Taylor, cello. The accompanists for the vocal selections were Miss Hopper, Miss Parmelee and Miss Clymer.

STRANGE VOICES IN OCEAN.

Sprites of the Air Watch Over the Spray.

"We have already made several references in our columns to Captain Joshua Slocum and his solitary voyage around the world in his 13-tonner Spray," says the Yachtsman of London Dec. 17, "yet we cannot forbear another and lengthy one, moved thereto by the account of his sensations and experiences, which have been made public by the New Zealand Herald, from which we cull the following interesting paragraphs:

At first it was a novelty—my boat and I working our way across the ocean. This idea lasted for a number of days, then gradually it faded away, and I drifted on slowly, ever so slowly, into loneliness. That feeling crept steadily into my being and took possession of me. I was alone, utterly alone—a single insect clinging to a single straw in the midst of the elements—and I began to live solely in those feelings which Bayard Taylor says come only to sailors, authors, artists—to men who live with nature.

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The face of a man long dead rose up before me; my memory, never more than fairly strong, now worked with a power which shocked me. The ominous, the insignificant, the great, the small, the wonderful, the commonplace, it brought before my mental vision in magical succession. It showed me pages of my history which I had so long forgotten that now, when I saw them again, they seemed to almost belong to a previous existence. \*\*\* I saw the face of a child who slept without breathing. Yet the remembrance of seeing that child had not occurred to me for thirty years.

I heard all the voices of the past, laughing, crying, telling what I heard them tell in any of the many corners of the earth. I played again with schoolmates who had gone out of my life with the closing of my school days.

Songs came back which had not been sung since my fishing days. I heard a fiddler playing a tune which I had not heard since boyhood. All these buried memories, rising from their graves upon me, set me pondering, pondering on their meaning. What is a man's mind when once it is set free?

One night while soundly asleep I was awakened by a voice—the voice of a strong man bellowing aloud, "Spray, spray!" I sprang up. Who was it? I knew his voice, but had never seen him in my life. There was no one. But a whole army was upon the poor boy, a people

screecher was tearing up from the southwest. I took in sail, not a moment before the severest gale of my trip struck me.

It is easy enough to say these things are mere coincidences; but may they not be something else?

From Mrs. Gertz

MR. EDITOR:—Will you kindly make a true statement when you make any. In the first place I lived in no lane, the place I lived in is even wider than Fort street. I still believe I am the legal owner of the business Mr. Magoo has not settled yet. As to tearing up the writ I do not see why I should have done it; I merely asked for a copy of the writ Mr. Hitchcock served on me and was refused. I have not had a servant girl of my own to pack up a bundle, I only had to do this as everything was scattered around the street. As to Mr. Hitchcock's actions, I have too much respect for W. O. Smith and Marshal Brown to mention it in your paper.

ANNA GERTZ.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericksburg, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoeal Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The French losses in the Madagascar campaign aggregated 7,498 men, nearly one-third of the whole French forces.

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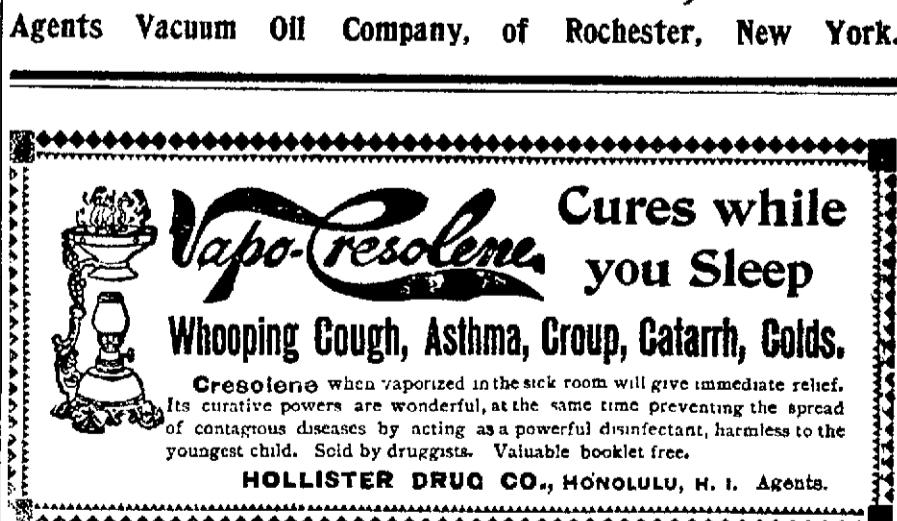
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## FOR ANNEXATION

## Views of Members of United States

Senate.

## LETTERS TO HONOLULU MAN

## Majority Will Favor Cause When Put to Vote.

## But Few Oppose Though Several Decline to Express Themselves.

A Fort street business man has in his possession a package of about 30 letters, which forms a veritable gold mine of reading matter.

The letters are from United States Senators—men who will sit in the Upper House of the American Congress during President McKinley's special session.

Every one of them have to deal with the Hawaiian question, and would perhaps answer a query like this: "How will you vote on annexation?"

The last Coast mail brought the letters, and they were all written in the last days of December, 1896. Some were posted at Washington and some at the homes of Senators, having been written during the Christmas recess.

A number of the Senators do not positively commit themselves, but give out as much as that they are friendly to Hawaii and will not oppose any measure for the good of both countries.

Some came out flat-footed for annexation, and these contain the real meat of the packet. One of these is from a Southern Senator who made himself famous by a certain declaration on crowns and scepters. He says:

"\_\_\_\_\_. Dec. 28, 1896.

"Mr. \_\_\_\_\_: Dear Sir—I am firmly the friend of the people and the Republic of Hawaii, and will be ready to support any reasonable measure for annexation to the United States.

"I believe the Republic can easily sustain itself against the interference of any European or Asiatic power with the friends it has, and if I were a citizen of Hawaii I would feel great pride in making such an effort. I believe the Republic is safe against reactionary efforts, if any are ever ventured upon, to return to monarchical rule.

"No Republic founded on the principles that are the essential support of those of the United States, has ever or will be relegated to a monarchical form of government. That liberty once gained is imperishable. If Hawaii prefers to incorporate herself into the United States, for the better security and more prosperous enjoyment of these great national blessings, I will be glad to do my part in extending to her a cordial welcome.

"Sincerely yours, \_\_\_\_\_."

A second letter is from a Republican Senator of great distinction, who belongs to a New England State. He has been regarded as a staunch friend of Hawaii, but has never before so expressed himself on paper. He says to his Honolulu correspondent:

"I am in favor of the annexation of Hawaii, and should I have an opportunity to vote for it, I shall most gladly do so.

"Yours very truly, \_\_\_\_\_."

An old Senator of the Blue Ridge section, who has never before expressed decided views on the subject of annexation, writes a short letter to say:

"I would be perfectly willing to consent to the annexation of Hawaii to California as a county. Yours truly, \_\_\_\_\_."

Another prominent Senator of the Northeast expresses himself in these words:

"I feel at liberty to say that, in a general way, I favor the annexation of your territory to the United States. Very truly yours, \_\_\_\_\_."

There are few letters in the lot from Western men. But here is one that drives square at the point:

"I am in favor of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States under President McKinley's administration, provided the present Government of the Islands continues to desire such annexation. Very truly yours, \_\_\_\_\_."

Another Senator of the Middle States closes his letter with these words:

"Most of us accept the annexation of Hawaii at some future period as inevitable. Yours truly, \_\_\_\_\_."

An old friend of Hawaii, a man who has done real service for the country in the United States, writes at length. Among other things, he says:

"I have been, as you know, greatly interested in the Hawaiian question, and am in full sympathy with the declaration of the Republican party that the question should be settled and the Islands be accepted into the full control of the United States. More than this, it would not be proper for me to say at this time. Very truly yours, \_\_\_\_\_."

Still another man, who, so far as is known, has never expressed himself on the question, says:

"It is more than probable that I would vote in favor of annexation than otherwise.

"Yours very respectfully, \_\_\_\_\_."

A Senator, who has heretofore said little on the question of annexation,

writes "I have no hesitation in saying that I always have been and am now in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. Very truly, \_\_\_\_\_."

An extreme Westerner, a man wealthy and influential, thus writes: "I have for years believed in a close union between the United States and Hawaii, and if annexation is what the latter desires, then I am for annexation. Yours very truly, \_\_\_\_\_."

Another Senator, who has had, in his career, considerable to do with foreign affairs, concludes his letter with the following words:

"I do not hesitate to say, in general terms, that I am in favor of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. Yours very truly, \_\_\_\_\_."

Out of the number heard from, 11 Senators decline to commit themselves. From the general tone, two might be supposed to be not in favor of annexation. One of these is the sugar planter Senator from Louisiana. He concludes his letter by inquiring if Hawaii will support any agricultural industry save sugar. The following are fair samples of what the other nine letters contain:

"Should the matter come up, I do not know at present how I would vote. Very truly yours, \_\_\_\_\_."

"I do not think it proper for a member of the Senate to say what he would do under certain contingencies. Very truly yours, \_\_\_\_\_."

It may be remarked that the last letter was written by Mr. Mills' colleague from Texas in the Senate.

Some of the above letters are from recognized friends of Hawaii in the American Senate, and express no more than might be expected of them. Others, however, come from either new men or Senators who have never before expressed themselves on the question. In the number are a few men who must be recognized as wholly new champions of the Hawaiian cause. At the same time annexation has lost no friends in the Senate.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Elect for Company C.—Challenge from Co. H.

HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 30, 1897. Special Orders No. 3:

Pursuant to orders from General Headquarters, of which the following is a copy:

General Headquarters, Republic of Hawaii, Adjutant General's Office, HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 30th, 1897. Special Orders No. 27:

An election will be held in the Company room, at the Drill Shed, on Friday, February 12th, A. D. 1897, at 7:30 p. m. for the election of the following officers:

One Captain, Company C, N. G. H., vice J. M. Camara, Jr., Commission expired.

One First Lieutenant, Company C, N. G. H., vice M. Costa, Commission expired.

One Second Lieutenant, Company C, N. G. H., vice S. Silva, Commission expired.

Captain John Schaefer, Adjutant 1st Regiment, N. G. H. will preside at said election.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, (Signed) JNO. H. SOPER, Adjutant General.

The Commander of Company C will assemble his company at the time and place above ordered.

By order of LIEUT. COL. FISHER.

(Signed) JNO. SCHAEFER, Capt. and Adjut.

Capt. Camara states the guns in the hands of his men the other night were their own. This does not alter the fact that one of the volunteer companies must drill on Saturday nights.

The third team of Company H has issued a challenge to the first and second teams of the same command for a ten-man match shoot.

On account of the annexation meeting in the drill shed tomorrow evening, there will be no drill of Company B at that time.

In a five-man scrub match between Company D and F at the butts, the volunteers captured the laurels.

Company H will meet this evening for business and drill.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Bicknell Case Wound Up—Regular Term Begins Today.

Charlotte Boyd has begun breach-of-promise proceedings against John Gandal, and on the suit basis a claim for damages in the sum of \$10,000. Plaintiff states that the agreement to marry was made on January 4, this year, and disavowed by respondent two weeks later. Both of the parties are well known young Hawaiians of Honolulu.

H. A. Widemann has filed his account as guardian of the minor children of the late C. O. Berger. He charges himself with \$433.42 and credits the same amount, leaving no balance in hand.

In the matter of H. Leonard vs. Dr. McLennan, damages, it has been stipulated between the litigants that the case be heard by a jury on Monday, February 8th.

Creditors of C. Klemme, bankrupt, have proved claims to the amount of \$1269.76; and George Roedick was elected assignee. Assignee's bond was fixed at \$300.

Judge Perry has filed an order dismissing the appeal in the case of Kahai, et al vs. Kahai, et al.

In the Republic vs. Ah Kim, opium, fine of \$100, appeal to the Circuit Court has been preferred.

Isabella E. Davis has filed a libel for divorce from Foster A. Davis, on the ground of desertion and failure to provide.

There was little business in the higher courts Saturday, due to the light calendar, which is usual on the eve of term sittings. The most important transaction was the discharge of H. E. McIntyre and Mrs. Walker from further responsibility in the Bicknell estate matter. Messrs. Kinney & Ballou, attorneys for the petitioners, will now take steps to have a trustee appointed at Fiji, and to transfer all the matters pertaining to the

estate to that jurisdiction. The Greig copartnership interests are now in the hands of trustees resident at Fiji.

The February term of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, Hon. A. W. Carter, Judge presiding, will open at 10 o'clock this morning. A long calendar will be presented by the prosecution, and, doubtless, most of the day will be taken up with reading it and setting cases.

On the Hawaiian jury criminal list are 12 cases. Eight of these are for selling liquor without license; two, assault and battery; one, gambling and one larceny. The Hawaiian civil list contains eight minor cases, four ejectment and an equal number assumpsit. The mixed jury calendar shows eight cases, none of which are of great interest.

The foreign jury criminal calendar is the longest of all. It contains 24 distinct prosecutions. Eight are for opium in possession; five, gambling; four, selling liquor without license; two, importing opium; two, assault and battery; one, vagrancy; one, morality laws; one, rescuing. The A. L. Morris opium case, Henry Crane, on the charge of rescuing Pat Cullen from prison, and John Ashworth, liquor, are the most important. On the foreign civil list are actions, the most important of which are: Campbell, Marshall & Co. vs. Beattie & Harvey et al., assumpsit; Fred Harrison vs. Republic of Hawaii, damages (two actions); Minister of Interior vs. Trustees B. F. Bishop estate et al., condemnation of land for public use; H. Leonard vs. D. McLennan, damages; J. Gundlach et al. vs. G. Lycurgus, assumpsit; Ookala Sugar Plantation Company vs. John Wilson, assumpsit.

There are 13 cases on the jury calendar. All are old action, continued from former terms. The divorce calendar is unusually large, containing 20 cases.

BURGLARY COMMITTED.

Over \$200 Stolen From Ah Yau's Coffee Shop.

A neat burglary was committed sometime shortly after 2 a. m. Saturday in the coffee shop on the makai corner of King and Punchbowl streets, and over \$200 was stolen from a trunk in the proprietor's room.

The first news was communicated to police authorities by Ah Yau, the owner of the shop, who told the following story:

"I awakened at 2 a. m., as is my wont, and started downstairs to knead my bread. My trunk with over \$200 in it was under my bunk. My room-mate and the man who helps me to run the shop, was sleeping in one corner of the room. When I went downstairs I closed the door behind me. At 3:30 a. m. I went back again and awakened my room-mate to do his share of the work. Upon entering the room I found my trunk gone. I reported the matter to my room-mate and we both started out in search of it."

The trunk was found later in Kawaiahae Cemetery, near Queen street. To all appearances it had been broken open hurriedly without any pretensions to an artistic job, and the contents were gone.

The matter was put in the hands of Detective Kaapa, and later in the day Ah Kin was arrested on suspicion, he being an altogether too frequent visitor at the coffee shop.

Guests with Colonel McLean were Captain Murray and Lieutenant Wolter of Company H, N. G. H. Others present included Mr. and Mrs. Mersberg, Thomas B. Walker, Mrs. Kaiua and Miss Kaiua of Walluku, Maui, Will Vida, Mrs. Lilla Auld, Major Hoapili Baker. The healths proposed were those of Colonel McLean and the host.

Dinner to the Colonel.

Hon. John A. Cummings yesterday gave an afternoon dinner in honor of Col. R. H. McLean. An elaborate feast had been prepared, and was served in the manner sustaining the reputation of Mr. Cummings as an entertainer. There were floral and flag decorations and music.

Guests with Colonel McLean were Captain Murray and Lieutenant Wolter of Company H, N. G. H. Others present included Mr. and Mrs. Mersberg, Thomas B. Walker, Mrs. Kaiua and Miss Kaiua of Walluku, Maui, Will Vida, Mrs. Lilla Auld, Major Hoapili Baker. The healths proposed were those of Colonel McLean and the host.

Chinese Konohi Today.

Chinese New Year will be appropriately observed today, tomorrow and Wednesday by sojourning citizens of the Celestial Empire. All business with the colony will be suspended. At noon today the United Chinese Society will hold a reception, to which gentlemen of every nationality are cordially invited. Lunch will be served and the Government Band will play on the front veranda of the society's quarters. Messrs. Goo Kim, Wong Kwal, Mow Chan, Lan Chong, Ho Fon and others will receive. The permission to use fireworks, under certain restrictions will continue in effect through tonight.

Reserved Silver Issued.

Friday and Saturday the city was flooded with bright Hawaiian quarter and half-dollar pieces. They had the appearance of being new from the mint. Inquiry at the banks disclosed the fact that the bright pieces had been issued from the Treasury during the week. There they had been held in reserve since the date of coining, 1883.

The approach of Chinese New Year created a demand for small change, and the banks drew on the Treasury for about \$5,000 each in the denominations named. To each the unused coin was issued. That explains, and there need be no fear of the money, because it is bright and new. It is genuine.

Dr. H. C. Sloggett

Reference was made on Saturday to a very beautiful medal presented to Dr. Sloggett by the British Government. An afternoon paper, whose mission on earth seems to be to correct mistakes which occasionally appear in the Honolulu newspapers, states that the prize came to the doctor through

the mail and not at the hands of H. B. M.'s Commissioner A. G. S. Hawa. So be it, the doctor has it and is justly proud, no matter whether it came by consular route or parcel post.

In the Advertiser article there was a mention of Dr. Sloggett having descended from an ancient Cornish family, settled at Tresloggett from earliest times. Foster's "Royal Lineage" which gives the paternal ancestry of the 120 families who descend from the blood royal of England, traces the Sloggett family back to Edward III, who was crowned in 1327. Humphrey Tresloggett, who was born in the sixteenth century, was the first of the family to take the name of Sloggett.

Rumored changes.

It was learned yesterday that a syndicate of Honolulu men are negotiating for the purchase of the business of C. E. Richardson of Hilo and that if the deal goes through J. W. Mason, manager of the Capital Coffee and Commercial Co., will be installed as manager of the new mercantile stock company. It is believed that a handsome building will be erected on the site of the present tumble down affair. Mr. Mason was seen last night and was surprised to know the rumor was current. He positively refused to say whether or not there was any truth in the report.

The foreign jury criminal calendar is the longest of all. It contains 24 distinct prosecutions. Eight are for opium in possession; five, gambling; four, selling liquor without license; two, importing opium; two, assault and battery; one, vagrancy; one, morality laws; one, rescuing. The A. L. Morris opium case, Henry Crane, on the charge of rescuing Pat Cullen from prison, and John Ashworth, liquor, are the most important. On the foreign civil list are actions, the most important of which are: Campbell, Marshall & Co. vs. Beattie & Harvey et al., assumpsit; Fred Harrison vs. Republic of Hawaii, damages (two actions); Minister of Interior vs. Trustees B. F. Bishop estate et al., condemnation of land for public use; H. Leonard vs. D. McLennan, damages; J. Gundlach et al. vs. G. Lycurgus, assumpsit; Ookala Sugar Plantation Company vs. John Wilson, assumpsit.

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"And hath made of one blood all nations of men."—The Acts, 17:26

Men, even Christians, when they take the form of nations, practically assume that the above text is not true, or is an interpolation. But any system of sound morals, and any broad conception of Christianity must assume that all men are morally one, if not so physically, and should be bound to God, and to each other by the law of universal love.

All literature, therefore, that tends to impair the growth of love between nations, or impair the moral unity of the whole race, is harmful and immoral.

For nearly a century, the children's histories, in the United States, have made constant and soul stirring reference to the victories of the Americans over the British in the Revolutionary war, and in the war of 1812.

The children are taught to gloat over the claim, that the "British were whipped out of sight." The historians, through fear or prejudice, have failed to tell the truth. Only of late has historical literature taken broad grounds, especially regarding the war of 1812, and dared to expose the fact, that the Americans did not formally obtain any admission of the principle, for which the war carried on, and that the Americans were anxious to obtain peace, when the great British fleets were released, by the Napoleonic peace, from the blockading of all Europe, and were free to devastate the American coast.

The best educators now insist that the children shall be told the truth, and that their minds shall no longer be inflamed with stories and pictures of carnage, and the mutual destruction between two Christian nations of the same blood. For these tend to make savages of children, and destroy that moral unity of all races, which should cover the earth with a sea of glory.

There is but one flag for all races. Its staff was raised on the heights of Jerusalem, in the twilight of "his star in the east," and by its lanyards men of all races should forever stand.

From the standpoint, it may be asked whether or not the society of the "Sons of the Revolution," and other kindred bodies, are not after all, in some conflict with the principles of universal brotherhood. They may keep alive patriotic memories and deeds, but do they not, also, keep alive the memory of events, which do no credit to the human race, in the fact that God's creatures, and professed followers, could not settle the dispute without blowing each other to pieces?

May not the statement be true, that "the need of inspiring patriotism, by recalling scenes of bloodshed and misery, show that mankind is still in the swaddling clothes of civilization?" If Christ were on earth, would He sign commissions for such societies? It surely is not the intention of such associations to create the feeling, but may they not do so incidentally?

We need above all things, here, "minute men" of all nations, with the resolution of those who slept on their guns in the cold of the New England winters in '76, to guard the living principles of the hour, and hold their picket line around the one great flag of Christianity which has been planted in these central seas.

## THE CABINET AND THE PIGEONS.

A correspondence shows that in human nature has been subjected to most destructive upheavals

writes to us, referring to our suggestion that the Government undertake the carrier pigeon service, and asks: "Can the Cabinet be trusted with a lot of fat pigeons?"

We reply that, under ordinary circumstances, the members of the Cabinet can be implicitly trusted. But the temptation of fat pigeons as the possible ingredients of pie might cause them to make a disastrous fall from grace. It is conceded that at times they resist the temptation to take food home, in spite of the justification by national custom, and no articles have ever been found in their felonious possession. But if the Executive building is turned into a dove cote, populous with fat birds, the temptation might cause one if not all of these good men to go wrong.

This is not the place to discuss the relative strength and weakness of the members of the Cabinet. The Attorney General might yield before the Minister of the Interior threw up the moral sponge. The Minister of the Interior might slip fat pigeons into his pocket for an evening meal, when the Minister of Foreign Affairs was not looking. The Minister of Finance, who becomes restless when the Kalakaua dollar is impaired to the extent of the one-millionth part of a cent, might secrete a few for his starving family, when the President was calling Mr. Cleveland to order.

If luscious pigeons pervade the stately precincts of the Executive building, we believe that the members of the Cabinet will resist temptation, if they are held together by the cement of their ghostly consciences. But if temptation comes to them singly, we can only "hope for the best."

The fear of punishment is not before them, in the absence of any provision in the constitution defining their relations to birds; and the Chief Justice, with his Associates, would put such a "construction" on any law applicable as would free them from liability. Even in the event of a conviction before a just tribunal, it is certain that they would graciously pardon themselves, as they pardoned their fellow citizens who fell from grace two years ago.

## BRITISH PROSPERITY.

The prosperity of the United Kingdom was greater in the year 1896 than in the previous year. While nearly every commercial interest in the United States has been fearfully depressed for several years, in spite of the claim that "it is the richest nation on earth," the British bat has been filled with the contributions of every nation, every clime. The little island, insignificant in size, still dominates the world with its commerce, and the United States cannot divide with it.

Every day people are asking Why is it so? What is the reason of it? There are reasons enough, but they do not count; only the fact convinces. The policy of Great Britain is to trade with all the world and bring its money to London. The policy of the United States is to trade with its own people and make money out of its own resources and within itself. This is a fact and not a reason. The San Francisco Chronicle said a year ago that a "protective" policy and one of foreign commerce was in conflict. That paper holds extremely high tariff views. So the trial of these two opposing theories of trade is going on before the world on a gigantic scale. The United States sends to China annually goods to the value of \$5,000,000. Great Britain sends goods to the same country to the value of about \$70,000,000. But America is nearer to China than Great Britain. The British levy commercial tribute on all the world. The Americans levy tribute on themselves mainly.

We who are prosperous and happy under the American policy do not like these cold facts. As

business men we accept the American policy, even if some of us dislike its principles.

Still, prosperity by legislation is not as comforting as it might be, if it were sound in principle.

The American papers say that the halls of Congress are crowded with men representing every industry, who claim that they will be ruined if duties are not raised at once. A sad spectacle of a great nation whose citizens must starve if they cannot get help from somebody.

## THE WHITE LABORER.

Many of those who are in favor of annexation talk rather flippantly about the white man's capacity for laboring in the sugar cane fields. If it is really true that the white man cannot work to advantage in this field, we are confronted with a very serious proposition which endangers both annexation and reciprocity.

The policy of the United States is largely in the hands, not of farm managers or farming corporations, but in the hands of the actual tillers of the soil, the field laborers. These men hold today, with their allies, the workingmen, the supreme power in the land at the ballot box. This power increases every year. It is becoming more intelligent every year, because these small farmers are educating themselves. The foreign

policy of the United States is largely in the control of these men who plow, and hoe, and reap. When an intelligent resident of these Islands, merchant or planter, says to these toilers of America, "You cannot work in our cane fields; it is forbidden by a law of nature; only certain races can work here, and the yellow skin does the best," what is the reply of these millions of field hands of the United States? Is it not this? "Do you ask us to annex a country in the principal industry of which we cannot labor? Do you not know that on every foot of soil from Key West to Alaska we are laboring in the fields? If you will look you will see that our laws do not touch a spot on which we, the 'white men,' cannot make a living with industry and intelligence? We boast of this; our literature is full of it. They tell us that we, the tillers of the soil, are the mainstay, the hope of the nation; that without us our civilization will soon decay. Now you ask us to annex a place where we, the white laborers, will be helpless, where we must yield up to other and Asiatic laborers that supremacy over the soil which is the mainstay of our political institutions. The men of the soil are, the political philosophers tell us, in the van of the conservative social forces. You tell us we must go to the rear and other races must take the lead. Let us hesitate before we annex a spot where the white man comes under an awful spell. You may say that the white man becomes the leader in the tropics, that the sun only withers his hand, not his brain; but remember that we, the toilers on American soil, acknowledge no leaders; we do our own thinking, for we are sovereigns. The small farmer vote of Minnesota and Wisconsin makes up the polities of those States. The small farmers, the laborers' vote on your own soil will sooner or later control your polities. There is no escape from it, unless there is despotism. Think seriously before you finally tell us that we, who control the destinies of the American Republic, must wither under your sun, if we become tillers of the soil."

Some of the most intelligent newspapers in the United States are opposing annexation on these grounds. Can we afford to admit that they are correct?

The display made on the Chinese New Year's day in the Chinese merchants indicate that they are prosperous, and content. They adapt themselves to our way, and are good citizens.

Gradually they take an interest in such admirable institutions, as

that conducted by the Rev. Frank Damon. The Governor of Singapore said, some years ago, "The Chinese will assimilate themselves to the communities in which they reside, if they have the chance, but the process will be a slow one." If they were even here only as contract laborers, they would never become good citizens. But many of them are here as independent merchants, and rice planters, and have a stake in the country. There is the utmost cordiality existing between them and our own merchants. The sagacity of the Chinese merchant in Canton was shown, recently, in the settlement of the affairs of a rice exporting firm. It failed for 8000 taels. At once, several of the Canton guilds, in the same line of business, fearing the effects of the failure, upon the credit of the merchants generally, made up the loss. The best merchants of the world could not do better. It is evident that their "heathenism" has a silver lining.

The Chinese in Manilla are much oppressed, but they are excellent money makers. They find the Spanish officials without any bigotry, in the way of receiving bribes.

The Japan Gazette sums up the character of the Japanese in these words: "The truth is that they are many sided, and have numerous virtues as well as glaring defects. The casual visitor admires their politeness, their artistic productions, their light heartedness and their patriotism. The merchant deplores their commercial dishonesty, their fickleness and deceit. Both are right, but the globe trotter overlooks the defects while the resident is too apt to only remember the faults, and to ignore the good qualities." It is now quite well understood that the power which keeps the people in order, is not the constitution, but the divine origin of the Emperor. When belief in that ends, we shall see disturbances and revolutions. Belief in the divine origin is slowly passing away, but it will have political force for some time to come.

Regarding the Pearl Harbor concession to the United States, made in the extension of the Reciprocity treaty, the statement made by Prof. Alexander, which we publish in another column, clearly defines its nature. The matter was, unfortunately, not settled at the time, as clearly as it should have been, but that was not the fault of Minister Carter. He accomplished all that could be done. While governments split hairs, when it is for their interests to do so, it may be assumed that the government of the United States, under the direction of Mr. McKinley will take no technical advantage of any obscure point in the treaty, if the sugar interests here do not try to drive a close bargain. If the value of the Pearl Harbor concession is overestimated by us, it may stir up the American statesmen to treat us harshly. They know perfectly well that no other nation will, under any circumstances, take that concession, even if offered to them. They will treat us generously, if we put them on honor.

The latest advices from the Philippine islands, are, that the Spanish troops now number about 28,000 men, of which about one-third are native troops, and cannot be relied on. The Spanish troops are mainly boys, while the natives are veterans in many ways, and are used to the climate. The native insurgents number over 100,000, who use their rifles with great skill. The leaders are nearly all Chinese Mos-tios, or Chinese Spaniards, who have much skill in organization. The large number of rifles in the possession of the rebels, in-

dicates that they are getting powerful aid from some source.

Perhaps the Japanese can throw some light on the subject. We know what they hope for, and it is hardly possible that they will be so high minded as to remain entirely neutral.

Judge Hart is undoubtedly right in stating that under any and all circumstances, the United States will exercise a dominant influence here. Even if they rejected overtures from us for closer union, that dominant influence would remain, but it might be used in a way to seriously injure us and destroy our commercial prosperity. If the United States desires closer relations with us, and we refuse them, it might provoke measures on their part which would put us in commercial jeopardy. We are, by this force of circumstances in the power of the United States, and we cannot help ourselves. The great danger is that a good many of our people seem to think that they can trifle with the people of the Great Republic, without suffering from it. In this, they may make a serious mistake.

While the sugar interests of the British West Indies are almost bankrupt, the sugar interests of Queensland are prosperous. Labor is as cheap in the one place as in the other. The Australian papers say that the sugar makers of Queensland are more intelligent, enterprising and economical than those of the West Indies. It is another instance of the survival of the fittest. The brain and not the hand is the great power of economy. The planters of the British West Indies have lost their grip and are now appealing to the British government for "protection." As usual the unsuccessful asks that the government become a pauper's home.

The Hawaiian Commercial Journal quotes an article from "Sugar," on the sugar beet industry of the United States. Every man in these islands, without regard to occupation, should carefully read this article, as it touches his private interests, directly or indirectly. The little cloud, in the California sky fifteen years ago, is rising and becoming large and black. Col. Spreckels says that in ten years, the sugar beet industry will be the greatest industry in the State. He strikes the key note, when he says, "It is the only profitable thing left for the farmer." There is some uncomfortable truth in this.

The Empress Dowager of Japan died on the 8th instant. There was a cessation of all public amusements. The official Gazette orders, that "all professional singers, actors, and musicians will desist from the practise of their callings for fifteen days." The period of mourning, haicho, will continue one year. All prisoners sentenced to hard labor will be relieved from work for a period of five days. All death sentences which should be carried into effect, during this period will be commuted.

Dr. Birnie, in his morning sermon, of yesterday, spoke impressively on what the social classes owe to each other. He insisted that in money making, and in the relations of capital and labor, there is need of keeping in mind the best moral considerations, so that with material prosperity would also come moral prosperity.

The Volcano Road. A rumor has been floating around Hilo to the effect that J. R. Wilson had offered to construct a road from Keauhou to the Volcano at his own expense, provided the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company would build a landing. Mr. John Ena, vice president and manager of the steamship company, stated on Saturday that no proposition of the kind had been received from Mr. Wilson, and that nothing would be done until he (Mr. Ena) made a tour of inspection of the proposed route.

## Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, catarrh and malaria.

## Such Cures as This Prove Merit.

"My little nephew was a plump and healthy baby until a year and a half old, then sores broke out behind his ears and spread rapidly over his head, hands and body. A physician said the trouble was scrofula humor in the blood. The child became one complete sore. We had to restrain his hands to keep him from scratching the sores. We were induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time he had more life. He improved rapidly, his skin became entirely clear of sores and he is now a healthy child." Mrs. FLORENCE ANDREWS, Clearfield, Iowa.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY. Wholesale Agents.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Hatfield, deceased, by the Hon. Jacob Hardy, Judge of the Fifth Circuit, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned within six months from the date hereof, or they shall be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at his office at Kapaa, Kauai, H. I.

Dated Kapaa, Kauai, H. I., January 26th, 1897.

H. Z. AUSTIN, Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Hatfield.

1884-4T

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Newell, deceased. The undersigned, duly appointed and qualified administrator with the will annexed of Thomas Newell, deceased, formerly of San Francisco, State of California, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the deceased to present their claims with proper vouchers if any they have against the said deceased or his estate within six months after the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

Said claims and vouchers may be presented for allowance at the office of Paul Neumann, attorney of the administrator, on Merchant street, Honolulu.

JAMES A. LOW, Administrator.

Honolulu, January 24th, 1897.

1882-4T

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Kapahela (k), deceased, late of Lihue, Kauai, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within six months from date hereof or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, at my store, Lihue, Kauai.

C. H. BISHOP, Administrator.

Lihue, Kauai, Jan. 7, 1897. 1828-4T

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Company will be held at the office of the company at Walluku, Maui, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1897, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

A. N. KEPOIKAI, Secretary.

Wailuku, Maui, January 16, 1897.

1881-8W

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Company, Limited, held at the company's office, in Hilo, Hawaii, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1897, the following officers were elected for the year 1897:

J. G. Serrao.....President

J. S. Canario.....Vice President

Antonio Carvalho.....Secretary

J. J. Furtado.....Treasurer

J. M. Gouveia, Sr.....Auditor

The above officers constitute the Board of Directors of the said company.

(Signed) ANTONIO CARVALHO, Secretary.

Dated at Hilo, this 18th day of January, 1897.

1881-4T

## U. S. A.

Books all sizes, books all ages;

Books by wise men, tools, sages

# CHINESE HOSPITAL

Its Situation in Palama a Most Favorable One.

WILL BE OCCUPIED IN FEBRUARY

Chinese Merchants Give Handsomely.

Sum of \$6,000 Already Subscribed—Names of Superintendent and Officers.

Granting a petition from certain influential Chinese residents of the city, the Legislature at its last session passed an act setting aside for use as a hospital for Chinese exclusively, a lot just makai of the Reformatory school in Palama, with the condition that they put up a hospital building as suggested in the petition.

The Chinese merchants who had the matter in hand, and they were by no means few, set to work at once, went around to the main Chinese places of business, and soon had enough money subscribed to make the starting of the building a matter beyond question.

Among the main subscriptions were the following: Sing Chong Co., \$500;

Wong Kweil and Y. Ahin, \$300 each;

L. Ahlo, \$200; Wong Leong, Wing Wo

Tai, Lum Chung Wa, Wing Wo Chan

and Goi Kim, \$150 each; Hop Hing,

\$120; Yee Wo Chan, Yuen Kee Co.,

Kwong Hip Lung, Kwong Sam Kee,

Yet Lee Co. and Yuen Chong, \$100

each. There were a number of others

who gave a hundred dollars a very

much larger number of others who

gave smaller amounts, swelling the

amount to about \$6000 which the com-

mittee in charge will soon begin to

collect since the building is all but

lent Society, \$5000 to be used toward

building 28x50, which is supplied with eight windows and three doors. Like all the rest of the rooms the ceiling is very high and the color of the paint used, light and of a hue calculated to cheer rather than depress the invalids.

To the right and opening out upon the front veranda, is the superintendent's office. Back of this and to the right is the examining room and to the left a room of equal size opening into the hospital part. This will be used for the medicine.

As mentioned above the veranda runs back to the dining room and kitchen to the rear. The dining room is most happily arranged and opens into the kitchen the cement floor of which is directly on the ground. Sides and roof are of corrugated iron as a protection against danger from fire.

Only one set of stairs leads to the upper story and this is from the rear veranda just back of the medicine room.

The right half of the upper story is one large room with a door opening out towards Ewa. The other half is made up of four rooms, two on each side of a wide hallway, and designed especially for women. As in the case of the lower floor a ten-foot veranda runs the whole way round.

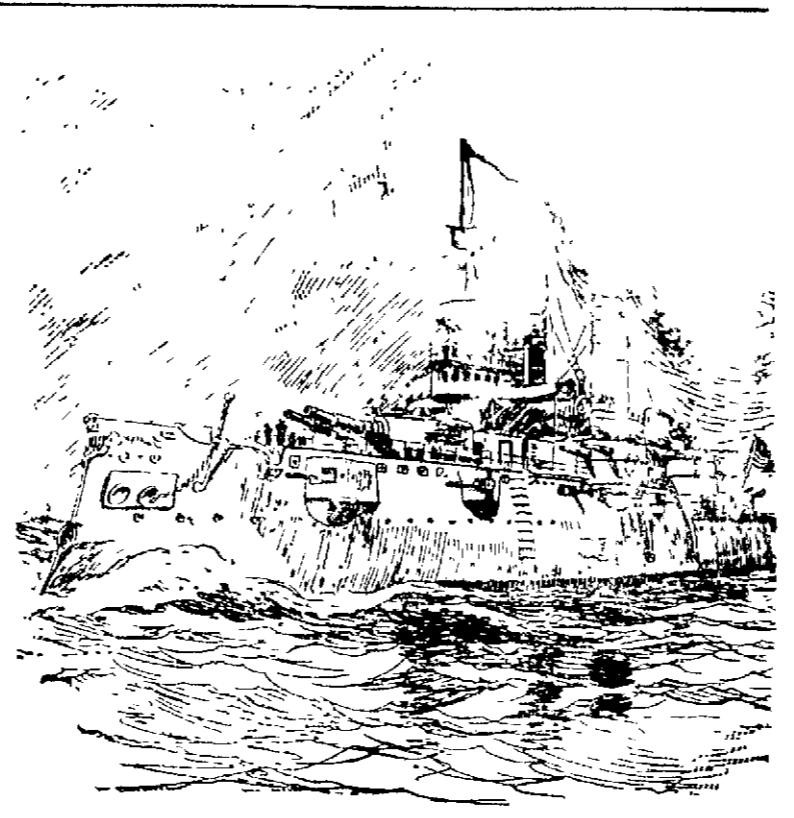
Lattice work running to the fence on both sides, shuts out the view of the rear of the hospital premises. On the left hand side and just back of this, is a cottage especially designed for patients whose relatives or friends choose to act the part of nurses. This cottage is composed of four rooms, each 17x17 and opening out upon a wide porch in front. It is built after the same style as the main building.

On a line with this and near the rear boundary of the premises, is a small one-room house for the preparation of the dead for burial.

Back of the lattice work, to the right is a house to be refitted and used for the attendants and laborers at the hospital, all of whom will of course be Chinese.

The grounds are particularly well adapted for the setting out of trees and flowering plants. Separated from the lawns to the right and left by a wide driveway, is a circle immediately in front of the main building. The center of this will be occupied by a flagpole and about it various kinds of plants will be set out. Trees will be planted on the lawns.

The hospital completed and furnished will cost in the neighborhood of \$7000. Of this amount, \$6000 has been subscribed and since there is now in the treasury of the Chinese Benevolent Society, \$5000 to be used toward



THE SWIFT NEW BATTLESHIP IOWA.

On a recent trial trip the battleship Iowa, Uncle Sam's latest and strongest, in the way of fighting machines, averaging 16.27 knots per hour, a knot and a quarter more than her contract calls for. She is a very formidable ship.

## SUGAR INDUSTRY

### Cultivation of Beet Sugar in Utah and Nebraska.

#### Successful Establishment of the Industry on the Arid Lands of Utah.

Since writing of the beet sugar industry as developed in California, the correspondent of the Philadelphia Record has journeyed into Utah and Nebraska in search of information relative to the production of beet sugar in those States.

While riding along through the beautiful Utah Valley—the very spot which was marked on the maps of our childhood days as the "Great American Desert"—we could not fail to be impressed with the wondrous work that irrigation has wrought. Here lies the thriving city of Lehi where are located the factories of the Utah Sugar Company.

It was a great undertaking this erection of a sugar plant in a country where beets must be exclusively raised by irrigation. Wiseacres shook their heads, but the judgment of the men who had the courage to undertake such an enterprise has been amply vindicated. Beet culture in Utah is a success, and the fact that the Lehi factory is the only sugar plant in the world using beets raised solely by means of irrigation, is in itself a matter of public interest. It marks an important development in the methods of beet culture and sugar manufacture.

The erection of the great factory at Lehi began in November, 1890. Up to date the actual number of dollars expended upon the plant is well up to the million mark, to say nothing of the untiring energy of its projectors who have from the beginning labored heart and soul with unbounded faith in the enterprise. Doubtless it is the greatest and most promising industry in the intermountain country, and has proved an important factor in the advancement, not only of those directly interested in the growing of beets and turning them into sugar, but of the entire community.

The question has been raised as to whether beets grown by irrigation were as rich in sugar as those cultivated in sections where rains fall in sufficient quantities to mature the crop. We had been so impressed by the belief that beets grown by irrigation were lacking in saccharine matter that we were surprised when, in reply to our query, Mr. Thomas R. Cutler, the general manager of the Utah sugar stated emphatically that the idea prevalent in the minds of many people was erroneous; that any one who would take the trouble to make a careful study of the question would find that Utah, once a desert, has been entirely reclaimed by the use of irrigation; that they have never lost their crops, as they are absolutely sure that as long as they have snow in the mountains their seed will germinate, and that the water supply from the mountains is not only the means of germinating the seed, but it brings down sediment from the hills which is in the nature of decayed vegetation, a natural fertilizer that has enriched the land and made it wondrously productive. Moreover, Mr. Cutler confidently asserts that irrigation does not effect either the quantity or the quality of sugar contained in the beet.

The Utah Sugar Company have 3350 acres of land devoted to beet culture, which average production of 13 tons to the acre. About 200 persons are employed in the factories and yards. Last year's output of sugar brought \$100,000.

The beets when brought from the field to the factory are first weighed and then stored in long sheds which have been made frost-proof by a double wall and a roof covered with earth. As the beets are required they are thrown into a shallow sluice-way which floats them to the point where they are needed. They are taken from this sluice-way by a wheel elevator and dropped into a washer which is a trough-shaped contrivance with revolving arms. The beets are then thrown out automatically into a bucket elevator which conveys them to the top of the building, where the cutter is located. This machine cuts the

beets into slices one-eighth of an inch thick, three-eighths of an inch wide, and of various lengths. These slices now pass through a revolving chute into the great circular tank or battery. This consists of twelve wrought iron cells each holding about 126 cubic feet and having an open manhole on top with a swing cover. The bottom is arranged to be closed by hydraulic pressure.

It is in this diffusion bath

the interesting process of separating the saccharine matter from the pulp is performed. This is done by water heated to a certain temperature, from which it must not vary. The water is turned on ten times in succession, each time taking more sugar, until at last it has

but about one-eighth of one per cent of the sweetness stored in it.

The juice now flows to an automatic register which records the time and temperature. From the register it passes to a heater which is heated to 30 degrees centigrade, and then passes onto the carbonators containing

lime, where a portion of the impurities are removed by the application of lime, the refuse matter combining with the lime and settling to the bottom of the pan. The sucrose

is then decomposed by pumping carbonic acid gas through the liquid, forming the excess of lime into carbonate of lime. When this operation is completed the whole contents of the carbonator, 1350 gallons, are pumped by means of a plunger pump having a capacity of 8000 gallons per hour, through a mammoth filter press. This removes the residue of the carbonic acid and once with sucrose acid. In the last process a lime is removed. The diluted liquor now concentrated in a quadruple evaporator to a fifty per cent. solution. From here there are two operations.

To make the finest quality of sugar it is necessary to run it over filters, which removes impurities and can be taken out in any other

after this process the liquor is as clear as water, and is then boiled into sugar in a vacuum pan. This is a closed kettle ten feet six inches in diameter and twenty-three feet high. It holds 25 tons of sugar. In this kettle the sugar is granulated and forms a product technically termed "melada," a mixture of molasses and sugar 75 per cent of the latter. The sugar is then dropped into a mixer, which holds the entire contents of the kettle. The sugar is next thrown off by means of centrifugal force. The moisture which remains is removed by passing the product through a sugar dryer. It is now ready to pack and at last we have the finished product of the Utah Sugar Company.

We have been watching the process for twenty-four hours, during which time we have seen the beets leave the shed and the sugar then packed in bags or barrels.

But the Utah Sugar Company does not raise the beets and make them. Since the inception of their enterprise they have experimented in producing seed, and now consider

that they are far beyond the experimental stage, as this year they have raised about ten tons. The quality is excellent, and the cost only about two-thirds that of the imported seed. The methods employed and the difficulties attending the raising of beet seed were fully set forth in a previous article. It is a business requiring the utmost care and vigilance, in order that it shall be kept up to the standard, and beets raised from it shall not retrograde to their original sugar contents of three or four per cent. Every progressive factory is making experiments with various seeds in all parts of the world, so as to gain the very best results. It is a well-known fact that seed adapted to one locality is not always adaptable to another, but Utah seed-growers believe that their State is so well suited to the industry that they can grow and raise seed which shall give good results.

It could seem that their claim is tenable from the fact that French capital and extended experience in beet seed culture intends to locate in Utah and commence the business, with the exception of untimely supplying the United States.

The beet sugar industry of Nebraska started in 1888 at Grand Island, entirely as an experiment. In 1889 State University conducted experiments, and the first factory was pro-

duced, but it was not until 1890 that sugar was commercially produced in quantity. A second factory at Norfolk was completed in the following year and the product has been raised from about 1,000,000 pounds to something like 8,000,000 pounds in 1895. The financial depression of 1893 was a severe check to the

industry in Nebraska as well as in all of the country, but those who position to know claim that the State now is in a healthier condition than ever and on the eve of a boom. The outlook is especially bright in Nebraska, where a State enacted in 1895 provides for the payment of a bounty of five-eighths per cent, per pound upon sugar manufactured in the State from beets, sorghum or other sugar-yielding plants, grown within the State. Small as this bounty appears is something and will doubtless be an incentive to sugar production.

The soil of Nebraska seems to be suited to beet culture, but growers contend with drought or excess rains, either condition being fatal to the successful growth of the crop. However, the claim is made that beets have been raised there, yielding 30 tons to the acre. This is a subject for congratulation, as it indicates an abnormal size of the roots, and a corresponding decrease of sugar content. Beets of not more than three to one-half pounds weight are more highly esteemed by manufacturers, and it is expressly stipulated in many contracts that they shall weigh no more than that, and that they shall contain not less than 11 per cent sugar per cent pure.

The statistician, Lich, in Magdeburg denies the possibility of beets containing more than 16 per cent sugar on an average. Nevertheless, Nebraskans claim that beets have been raised in that State containing 23 per cent sugar, which result has also been attained in some parts of California. We were not able to learn the yield per acre in connection with this statement. It is fair to assume that it was much below the average (12 to 15 tons to the acre) for such an excess of sugar means abnormal dryness of the soil, which in turn means small yield in weight, so that neither the producer nor the manufacturer gains by such an exhibit.

Despite the vicissitudes of climate with which the Nebraskans have to contend, they are very much in earnest. They have, all told, about 4,000 acres given to beet culture, and in one year produced one 500th part of the nation's supply of sugar. This does not imply small figures. It means a line of sugar barrels, placed end to end, 25 miles long, as we are informed by a statistical friend, who also tells us that the United States eats enough sugar to fill four lines of barrels placed in the same position reaching from New York to San Francisco.

The beet sugar industry is yet in its infancy in Nebraska, but it has the favoring care of the State in providing a bounty, and furthermore has the encouragement and protection of the State University. This institution, to guard against the deterioration of seed, therefore lessening the percentage of sugar, and destroying the profit of the industry, has undertaken to grow seed; and in addition, in order to insure to manufacturers the aid of skilled workers, the university gives a course of instruction in beet sugar manufacture, which also includes chemical analysis.

Altogether, there is reason in the success displayed by the beet sugar manufacturers of this Western State, in an intelligent method in the way in which they have set about the development of the new industry.

THE CHURCHES.

PREACHED BEFORE LARGE CONGREGATIONS.

Rev. J. M. Monroe preached a sermon to parents and Sunday School children at the Christian Church last evening on the subject of "How Early Children Can Unite With the Church."

That those who repudiate infidelity had probably sung to the other extreme.

It is a mistake to suppose that a man must be mature before being able to accept the simple terms of the Gospel. If it were necessary for a child to understand the Westminster confession of faith, then, indeed, they would need to have almost the mental ability of a philosopher. If they must believe in total hereditary depravity, that would be a barrier to children entering the church; but the Scriptures say that "these things (the Gospels) are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; that in believing ye might have life through His name." And it is as easy to accede to that as to accept Mr. Dole as President. New Testament conversions were often made on one presentation of the Gospel. It is not an intricate thing, the main facts of the Gospel.

If you do not capture the young for Christ before the age of 16, you are apt not to do it before 30. Get young people before they are absorbed in the sterner things of life, for then the chance to get their attention is gone. Become a Christian before getting married; before getting rich, so as to make your choice in keeping with Christian principles. Settle the question of divinity first. Let the children come into the church in the golden days of youth and spend their lives in the church.

The ordinance of baptism was observed at the close of the service.

At the M. E. Church, Rev. Mr. Peck delivered an interesting discourse last evening from the text, "Come Over into Macedonia and Help Us." He gave the history of the circumstance which led up to and surrounded this cry, and made local application of the lesson.

Rev. D. P. Birnie had a large congregation at the Central Union Church Sunday morning to listen to his sermon on "Temptation." The lesson was based upon the first eight verses of Luke IV being the story of the temptation of Jesus on the mountain. There was an equally large audience in the evening.

At the morning service Donald de V. Graham sang a solo.

The proposed length of the trans-Siberian railway from Cheliabinsk to Vladivostok on the Japan Sea, is 1,750 miles of which over one-third has been completed.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams of Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,  
Lihue, Kauai.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large imports by their iron barks "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Drapery, Ticking, Rugs, Drills, Mats, Mosquitos, Netting, Curtains, Lawns

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.  
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmere, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.  
Silesias, Sheet Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Muttons, Serge, Kammingarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechests & Selle, Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc. Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Ball Twine and Woven Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlap, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing-lates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers.

# LEASE ALL RIGHT

No Delay in Starting the New Plantation.

## PUMPS AND PLOWS ORDERED

### Satisfactory Settlement of the McCandless Lease.

Efforts to Get Steam Plows in California—Work Will Begin Promptly.

## GOOD BEGINNING.

### First Hagey Club Concert Was Success.

Honolulu's Leading Singers, and Donald Graham Received Ovation Last Night.

Not in years, except at the Y. M. C. A. meetings, has the Y. M. C. A. had so many people as crowded in last evening to attend the concert of the Hagey Club. Every seat was occupied, numbers of people crowded into the aisles and a full hundred sat on the landing at the top of the stairs. On the platform sat President I. S. Johnson, Secretary Robt. Scrimgeour and other officers of the club, while members of the society occupied seats near the front.

The program was excellent and consisted of eight numbers. The concert began at 8 and was over at 9:45. Misses McGrew and Love were the accompanists in the musical program. Mr. Harrison had charge of the program.

The first number was a violin solo by Prof. Yarndley and Mr. W. Love, with Miss Love as accompanist. The selection was from "Petite Symphonie" by Daniela and met with a unanimous ovation.

Next came an extemporaneous come by Mr. J. H. Kirpatrick of the Hagey Institute. He briefly outlined the history of the Hagey treatment for the liquor and tobacco habits, and made a statement of the work accomplished in Honolulu. Following this he stated the facts of the recent incorporation of the Institute under local auspices and the plans to make it a permanency. He took occasion also to thank the people of Honolulu, one and all alike, for the hearty hand and assistance that had been rendered in furthering the cause.

For the next number the fine voice of Mr. Donald De V. Graham was heard in "Where'er You Walk" by Handel. The vocalist displayed wonderful power with effect, and paved the way for a hearty encore. In response he rendered "Heart Aches," playing the accompaniment himself. This, if possible, was better than the first. The selection is a beautiful one—a splendid sentiment and a strain that at once appeals to everyone.

Mrs. W. W. Hall was called upon for the next number. Her well-known elocutionary powers were fully employed in Lowell's famous realistic recitation "The Courtin'". Mr. R. C. Monteagle sang very acceptably "The Palms," by Gounod, and, in response to an encore, presented "Good-bye, Sweetheart." Mr. James T. Stewart, a pupil of the Institute, read the Constitution of the Hagey Club, and followed it with a bit of his own experience.

This finished Brown went toward Fort on the mauka side of the street while Blake crossed over and going up Nuuanu, was lost sight of in Chapman Lane.

At about 8:40 p. m., he was seen to come down Nuuanu street with Brown. The two walked to King street and over to Castle & Cooke's corner where they took a haka and drove off. That was the last seen of Blake for that night and the next day.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock Thursday night he was seen to enter his cottage and just shortly before 1 a. m. Friday Detective Kaapa stepped in and arrested him.

Upon searching the premises no opium could be found but the fact that one of the two satchels which Blake was known to be the possessor, was absent, gave the detectives some hope.

Blake was locked up and yesterday morning a warrant of search for the office of the Mechanic's Home was secured and the detectives started out on their mission.

John Gilberston, the old janitor, was asked if he knew of a certain satchel which Blake had left there. To this he replied in the affirmative and going over to a trunk, took out the required article.

Upon opening this one very large hickory nut completely filled with opium was found. In the opinion of the detectives this was the last of the samples which had been passed around to "retail" Chinese opium dealers. The contents of the nut gave every appearance of having been put in not more than three days ago.

MR. R. C. MONTAEGLE'S OLD "OAK."

Its Author is Head of a New York Paper.

Many will remember the old oak mentioned in the sketch of Mr. Montague-Turner for the benefit of Keweenaw Club which is a copy of the "Daily Mail" of London, and in which the author of the article is mentioned.

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## VIEWS EXPRESSED

## Judge Hart on the Reciprocity Treaty.

Also, Concurs Regarding the Sons of American Revolution. Change the Name.

MR. EDITOR:—Having just read Professor Alexander's interesting communication to your letter of this morning's date, I would beg space for a few remarks touching the moral he draws therefrom. The Professor says: "Should the Great Republic reverse its policy of the past 50 years, reject the overtures made to it for a closer union by the little Republic of Hawaii and abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty, closing American markets to that extent against its products, it could no longer claim any special privileges in Hawaii or expect to retain paramount influence in Hawaiian affairs."

May I say that, with all due consideration for the Professor's opinion it appears a not unreasonable supposition to expect that, whether we are annexed or not, whether the Treaty of Reciprocity is abrogated or not, or whether we have closer "commercial union" or not, the dominating power and influence of the United States will always be paramount here. All the great powers of the world can read the signs of a determination on the part of the United States to brook no interference with matters Hawaiian. During the troubles of 1893, it was especially asked in the British House of Commons if any and what steps were being taken to protect British interests. The reply was that the Government felt that British interests would be well regarded by the Government at Washington!

Surely those who run can read, and there seems no question of doubt but that a thorough understanding exists that, as far as active political action is concerned, Great Britain is out of the field of Hawaiian politics. And why? Simply because the British Government recognizes what is patent to all the world, viz: That the natural trend of affairs is to keep these Islands independent, the interests of the United States requiring such condition and any interference from any source would be looked upon as a *casus belli*.

Under any and all circumstances the United States must and will "retain a paramount influence in Hawaii."

I am, sir, your obedient,

CHARLES F. HART.

Honolulu, February 1, 1897.

MR. EDITOR:—I hope the article in this morning's paper was as interesting to all your readers as it was to me. If read rightly, there is no one here professing Christianity or brotherly love, but must own the truth is told, regarding the bitter and unreasonable feeling planted in the breasts of American children towards Britain and all things British. When I lived for a time in the States I often wondered why that feeling was so strong in the children after a lapse of so many years, and especially when I thought many of them were only one generation from every nation under the sun, and that their forefathers had no concern with the American Revolution. But take those whose ancestors did "lick the British," as they put it, surely the mellowing influence of time and the mere fact of them being the victors should have buried all bitterness long ago.

While it is very hard for us at times to remember, as you say, that there is but one flag for all races, and that its staff was raised on the heights of Jerusalem, still, it is surely very easy indeed, to lay aside the hard thoughts regarding those who have offended us, more especially, if our offenders have suffered punishment for the evil they did. If Britain did overstep her rights as the parent country and developed an unusual amount of "big head"—to use your expressive American language she has had over a century to watch the tremendous growth and rise of a wonderful and mighty nation which might still have owned her sway had she been careful and not blundered and taken rather more than a just share of parental authority. Is not this punishment enough? For we never quite recognize that punishment is a good thing no matter how much we may have brought it on ourselves by our misdeeds.

And now "that thou shalt see the difference of our spirit," let me tell you, in Britain there is nothing in any school book nor anything the elders tell the young people to keep up enmity towards America. It is, in fact, the other way. We are taught to look on America as a wonderful country with a wonderful people, and we certainly look on them as much nearer related to us than other white races nearer home. It is the "Land of the Free," although, now that I have been there, I have yet to learn or have explained to me where there is any more freedom than in the old country. However, that has nothing to do with the subject, and I have firmly made up my mind that we have much too warm a regard for America—even to a secret admiration for the stand she took for her liberty—in return for all the disagreeable, scurrilous untruths they tell about "land-grabbing England" as they are pleased to call it. You say it may be asked whether or not the society of the "Sons of the Revolution" and other kindred bodies are not, after all, in some conflict with the principles of universal brotherhood. Well, that is how it strikes me, but then I am born British, not "raised" under the glorious "Stars and Stripes." To me the mere name has a disagreeable sound. It suggests war and enmity, and if these professing to belong to the order are really the Christians we suppose them to be, then in the interests of Christianity, the sooner they choose another name for their society more

suggestive of the master they profess to follow, the better for the advancement of that master's cause. You ask: "If Christ were on earth, would He sign commissions for such societies? If he did, then the gentle teaching of 'peace on earth, good-will towards men,' would not have the same effect it once had. Or, if he were on earth and learned that part of His temple had been used as a business meeting place for those same 'Sons of the Revolution,' as was the case recently, perhaps he would be tempted to do again as he did when he found the people buying and selling in the temple, when he said: 'My house is a house of prayer.'

But after all, perhaps the name is the worst of it, and may be a misnomer altogether, for one thing strikes me as funny—they do not seem to make it a necessity that a man's ancestor should have fought in the Revolution. I draw my inference from the fact that one gentleman, at least, whose name appears here at reports of the meetings, is a son of a Britisher. Where, then, does his Revolutionary blood come in? for at the time America threw off Britain's yoke, his ancestors would be living at peace amongst the mountains and glens of "purr auld Scotland," or, if taking part in the Revolution at all, would be fighting on Britain's side.

Let them have revolutionary societies, if they will. I see no harm in them, but do not let us connect them with Christ and his church, for there is a time and place for everything, and if peace and good will and brotherhood are to spread, the meetings of Christ in church on one day and of Revolution on another is, to say the least, confusing to the ignorant, food for thought to the intelligent and material in plenty for "the fools who come to scoff."

I sincerely trust that your remarks in this morning's paper may help to hasten the day when "man to man the world over shall be brothers for a' that." And for my part, although I honestly admire Americans for their fight for liberty and its success, I love and admire them more for the little band who landed on the "wild New England shore," seeking not, as Mrs. Hemans sang—

"The wealth of seas, the spoils of war; They sought a faith's pure shrine."

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MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to correct an inaccuracy which has crept into the mention, in your paper of this morning, of the British Benevolent Society. The British Commissioner is "ex-officio" president of that very useful institution; and the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh has been for many successive years unanimously elected vice-president and head of the Relief Committee.

I remain, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
THOMAS RAIN WALKER.  
Honolulu, February 1, 1897.

## CHINESE RECEIVE.

In the Hall of Chinese United Society From 12 to 2.

Chinese New Year was celebrated by the United Chinese Society in a general reception in their hall, King street, from 12 noon to 2 p. m. yesterday. The Hawaiian Band, stationed on the balcony, furnished music during the reception hours.

Government officials were received first, and then followed the general public, all of whom were served to light refreshments in the large front room.

Those who received the guests on the landing were Chang Kim, Wong Wa Foy, Mow Chan, Ho Fon and others. They were afterwards presented to Goo Kim, the representative of the Chinese Empire in this country, and to Wong Kwal, the assistant Chinese Commissioner.

Among those present were: President Dole, Attorney General Smith, Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper, Minister of Finance Damon, Minister of Interior King, United States Charge d'Affaires Ellis Mills, Chief Justice Judd, Commander Hanford of the Albert Chilian Consul Julius Huting, F. A. Schaefer, Dean of the Consular Corps, Wray Taylor, Henry Waterhouse, Arthur B. Wood, Viggo Jacobsen, Thomas J. King, J. A. Magoon, Judge De La Vergne, Judge Perry, Judge Carter, W. C. Peacock, Andrew Brown, T. E. Cowart, Clinton G. Ballentyne, Frank L. Hoogs, Dr. Charles C. Cooper, J. F. Humburg, David Shanks, Dr. John S. McGrew, H. M. von Holt, Col. John H. Soper, C. A. Spreckels, Samuel Parker, W. F. Allen, W. R. Castle, James B. Castle, Rev. C. M. Hyde, Robert Lewers, Dr. H. W. Howard, Dr. James Harvey Raymond, Abram Stephanus Humphreys, Fred Whitney, H. M. Whitney, Jr., Captain Scribner of the Henry B. Hyde, A. Cartenberg, Bruce Cartwright, Capt. Charles Nelson of California, and many others.

## At Ah Lo's.

Ah Lo, the prominent Chinese rice planter, gave his friends a rare treat in the way of a dinner yesterday in his place on the corner of Chaplain Lane and Nuuanu Avenue in celebration of Chinese New Year. The table in the back room was laden with all kinds of good things which the following named gentlemen were fortunate enough to enjoy: C. A. Spreckels, Samuel Parker, W. N. Armstrong, W. R. Castle, J. B. Castle, J. G. Spencer, W. F. Allen, Jos. Marsden, C. Bolte, H. Louisson, H. von Holt, Dr. H. V. Murray, M. D. Monsarrat, J. M. Monsarrat, H. L. C. G. Ballentyne, Bruce Cartwright, C. von Hamm, E. B. Bathrop, Martin Smith Geo. Rodick, J. Humberg, T. P. Severin, Charles McCandless, R. W. Shingle and others.

From everywhere come words of praise for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. "Allow me to congratulate you on the merits of your Remedy. It cured me of chronic bronchitis when the doctor could do nothing for me." Chas. F. Hemel, Toledo, O. For sale at all druggists and dealers. Royce Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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## Y. M. C. A. MEETING

## Reports of Various Committees Most Favorable.

## Law and Order League to Be Organized—Three Members to Meet New Secretary.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held in the association hall last evening with quite a large attendance of members.

After a short meeting of the Board of Directors, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

E. A. Jones, the treasurer, reported the association in good standing financially. With all debts paid, there remains in the treasury close upon \$150.

Acting Secretary Bluxome reported on matters in general pertaining to the society.

The prison work is getting along in fine shape. Reading matter is furnished the people at Oahu jail, so that they may keep posted on the doings of the world.

The Sunday evening meetings have been well attended, an average of between 55 and 60 being the result.

The Temperance Committee reported having looked carefully into the matter of good government clubs, with special reference to the "Law and Order League" already acted upon by the Y. M. C. A. A pamphlet pertaining to such an organization was received and considered. It was decided that the organization of a club in Honolulu be deferred until the arrival of the new general secretary.

I sincerely trust that your remarks in this morning's paper may help to hasten the day when "man to man the world over shall be brothers for a' that." And for my part, although I honestly admire Americans for their fight for liberty and its success, I love and admire them more for the little band who landed on the "wild New England shore," seeking not, as Mrs. Hemans sang—

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CHAMBERLAIN.

November, 1872 in 46 rounds, averaging 41.4.

December, 852 in 21 rounds, averaging 41.3.

January, 882 in 20 rounds, averaging 44.2.

PINEHAKA.

November, 1872, in 46 rounds, averaging 40.32.

December, 852 in 21 rounds, averaging 40.2.

January, 813 in 20 rounds, averaging 40.13.

Captain Fernandes bears the distinction of having made 47, the highest score during the shoot.

## REGIMENTAL NOTES.

Company B to Meet—Battalion Drills to be Arranged

Captain White has decided to hold a drill of Company B this evening, despite the meeting of the Annexation Club in the Armory.

The Entertainment Committee of Company D has prepared an excellent program of music for the "High Jinks" to take place Friday evening of this week.

Private Jaouen of Company D has the refusal of the office of Ordnance Sergeant in the Barracks to succeed John T. Lund.

Colonel Fisher will arrange a series of battalion and regimental drills for the near future. The return to this order of drill will be welcomed by the military.

Arthur Harrison Gets It.

Yesterday afternoon Arthur Harrison was awarded the contract for building the big new central fire station. The contract was made out shortly after and signed. Work will begin at once.

Mr. Harrison's tender was \$27,350. Below him were F. H. Redwood, Fred Harrison, John F. Bowler and E. B. Thomas. The award was based upon the quality of stone to be used.

## Guilty of Contempt.

In the contempt of court proceedings against Mrs. Carrie H. Dimond yesterday, Judge Carter adjudged defendant guilty and administered a reprimand. The injunction stands. Mr. Dimond made no objection to his wife seeing their child and the details of time of her visits were fixed by counsel.

Smallpox in Japan.

Yokohama, Jan. 20.—Cases of smallpox in Yokohama are increasing in number.

## LOCAL BREVIETIES.

The list of advertised letters appears in this issue.

The Misses Bertleman of Kauai left for a visit with their uncle in Honolulu, Kauai and Lanai the following day, arriving in the former on the 21st.

Two cars of lumber went down Saturday to the site of the new Oahu plantation. Three plows followed yesterday.

G. M. Boote, a recent arrival, has succeeded David Center as manager of Spreckelsville plantation.

Mrs. J. A. Hassinger, Miss Juanita Hassinger and Miss Kate Cornwell will sail by the Australia for a visit to California.

The passengers of the Australia will be welcomed at the Hawaiian Hotel by a special dinner and dance this evening.

The sum of \$221 for the foreign missions was raised by the Kawahao Church Committee last year. The report was made Sunday.

The claim of Captain Walker for \$500 for detention in Honolulu during 1895 was settled yesterday, the Government paying him \$250.

The opium case of J. W. Blake, posted from Jan. 29th, will come up in the police court this morning. An interesting trial is promised.

British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes will give a big ball at his home, Palama, on the night of February 4th. Some 200 people will be invited.

C. Brewer & Co. say in their today's ad. that they have the largest stock of express wagons ever offered in this market and at prices that will surprise you.

There were special plays on at the Chinese theaters last night, and a large number of foreigners, both ladies and gentlemen, were in attendance to catch part of the plot.

George Martin and Will Rawlins leave for Hawaii by the Kinau this morning. While away, George Martin will make an effort to break the wheel record from Hilo to the Volcano and return.

Chinatown was alive with foreign visitors last night, the largest proportion of whom were ladies, stimulated, of course, by curiosity. The firecrackers were somewhat bothersome. A bicycle party was among the crowd of visitors.

There will be a cricket match, between a team from H. B. M. S. Icarus and another from the H. C. C. Saturday, should the Icarus leave before that time the match will be arranged accordingly.

Capt. Renken, A. Buchanan, J. Coakley, W. Smith and George Lucas visited Heela on Sunday and shot a match with an equal number of Heela men. The former were victorious by a score of 204 to 202. It is probable a return match will be shot.

Through mistake it was stated in the article on the Chinese Hospital Saturday morning that \$1,000 would remain for the expense of the first year. This should have been \$4,000, as can easily be seen by reference to the figures just preceding it in the article.

H. D. Johnson, for some time past Superintendent of

## SOME HILO NEWS

Society Matters in Coffee Metropolis.

Difficulties Among Stockholders. Happy Wedding Ceremony. Shipping Notes.

HILO, Hawaii, Jan. 27.—The circus is in town and the small boys are consequently right happy. The Montrague-Faust Company pitched their tent on the Hackfield lot yesterday and gave their first performance last evening to a very good audience who were well pleased with the entertainment.

A number of friends of the Protestant-Portuguese church are interesting themselves in furthering the success of an entertainment to be given in about three weeks for the benefit of the church. The main feature of the entertainment will be a society drama, in which the best local talent available will assist. The church building is sadly in need of painting and other repairs, and Rev. Mr. Baptist is adopting these means for raising the amount necessary for the work.

Mr. John T. Moir, the newly appointed manager for Honouli plantation, is having quite a commodious house erected for himself and family.

At Hakalau Manager Ross is erecting a modern new home, which will certainly look quite pretentious when completed.

There has been considerable of a flutter amongst the officers and directors of the Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Company during the past week. It would appear as though stock is so evenly divided that they have succeeded in electing two presidents with a full compliment of subordinate officers for each. One faction has caused an injunction to be served on the other and there is still no adjustment of affairs. The mill begins grinding to-morrow.

A very quiet wedding occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Porter on Sunday, the 24th inst., when Miss Grace Porter and George Watt, of Waiakea, were united in marriage. The bride is an accomplished musician and a charming young lady. She taught several terms in the schools of Hilo, where she has always won the admiration of her pupils and maintained the respect of teachers and patrons of the schools. Mr. Watt is a young man well thought of in the community and holds a position on Waiakea Plantation, where he has furnished a pretty home for his bride. Both are well and favorably known, and the best wishes of the community go with them.

A pleasant riding party comprising Mrs. Lewis, Miss Deyo, Miss Richardson, Dr. Harvey, Rev. S. L. Desha, Miss Pullar, Miss Hell and Master Coan, started from the home of Dr. Wetmore Saturday morning for Pepee Falls. The day was clear and cool and the party enjoyed several hours in the vicinity of the falls, picnicking and marvelling over Nature's beautiful falls and surrounding picturesque scenery, returning late in the afternoon.

A novel method of spending an evening in amusement was that indulged in by "the clans" on Saturday evening last at Hilo hotel, in honor of the 138th anniversaries of the birth of Robert Burns. The splendid program, consisting of songs, dances and recitations was excellently rendered, and the "Smoking Concert" was concluded with the serving of delicious refreshments. A large crowd was present to participate in the jollity of the evening.

Mr. T. F. Lansing, of the firm of Phillips &amp; Co., has been spending a few weeks on his coffee plantation in Olaa. He returns to Honolulu with renewed enthusiasm over coffee and carries with him a sample lot of berries of the first crop.

Mr. S. P. Plunkett, brother of Mrs. Dr. Williams, was a passenger on the bark Roderick Dhu which arrived in port Wednesday last, fourteen days from San Francisco.

J. G. Serrao is having a stone oven built for the new bakery he contemplates opening soon.

Mrs. E. W. Barnard, of Laupahoehoe, and Miss Josie Barnard, of Paauilo, are guests of Mrs. E. E. Richards.

Mrs. C. McLennan, of Papaloa, is a guest of Mrs. C. C. Kennedy at Waialae.

Mrs. Walker, of Ookala, came overland with Miss Bergstrom this week and are at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Loehenstein.

The schooner Nokomis, Roos master, left for San Francisco Sunday morning with about 16,000 bags of sugar.

The bark Annie Johnson and the bark Roderick Dhu are loading sugar this week.

Mr. B. F. Schoen, of the Hilo harness shop, returned on the Kinai from a two months' trip to the coast.

Miss Lyons, of Honolulu, is at the home of Senator F. S. Lyman.

Miss Parke is spending a few weeks at Seacomet.

The Volcano has renewed activity. On Friday evening last the display was exceedingly bright, but on Saturday and Sunday it was less active. The reflection can be seen from the hotel in the evening.

FROM KAUAI.

Various Items of Interest From Garden Island.

KEALIA, Jan. 28.—The epizooty has attacked the horses pretty generally throughout the island of Kauai, and a number of fine animals have died. The disease is subsiding now, however.

S. Kain, tax assessor and collector for the district of Kauai, died at his residence, Waipouli, on Saturday night.

about 12 o'clock. The ceremony was very largely attended. Mr. Kain was 62 years of age and leaves a wife and son, besides a very large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss. The Government loses a trustworthy officer. John W. Neal, of Kauai, has been appointed tax assessor and collector to succeed the late Mr. Kain.

Capt. J. T. Blake, of Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A., is visiting his old army friend, John Toms, at Kauai.

The weather has been unusually cold, the thermometer registering 48 deg.

Saturday, 23rd, a regular Kona from the south struck the island and did considerable damage to buildings and growing cane. The wind blew furiously for several hours. Since then the weather has been very changeable, with extremes of heat in the daytime and cold at nights. Wind at present blows from the south. Weather clear.

## NEWS OF BUTLER

Warrimoo's Mate Tells an Alarming Story.

Swanhilda May Be in Hands of the Murderers—Detectives Theory.

An officer of the Warrimoo brought to Honolulu a startling report concerning murderer Butler and the Swanhilda. He says that detectives in Australia have discovered that Butler had six accomplices in his several murders, and that all of them shipped on the Swanhilda with the principal. This means that about half of the crew are the murderers.

What then may have been the fate of the Swanhilda?

"I expect nothing less than that these men have murdered their Cap-



MURDERER BUTLER.

tain and shipmates are this and are now steering for some out-of-the-way coast," said the officer. "This is the opinion among detectives and shipping men in Sydney."

The officer said that it was established that all of the gang associated with Butler in his several crimes shipped and got away on the Swanhilda.

Everyone of them were identified by descriptions obtained at the office where they signed. Australia had been scourred from end to end before this without a clue.

In this statement of his meeting with the Swanhilda, Captain M'Breath of the steamer Taupo relates that considerable excitement prevailed among the sailors of the coal vessel as his boat approached her side. Several were crowded together on the deck and, after the second mate had gone below with Captain Fraser, demanded, in quite harsh tones, what the boat wanted.

The officer of the Warrimoo ventured the opinion that these men were none other than Butler and his accomplices, huddled together, believing the steamer had been sent after them, to make a last stand.

This startling information, which came direct from Australian detectives to the Warrimoo's officer, makes the case doubly interesting; and any news by Tuesday's steamer of the Swanhilda may be all of good news.

POSSIBLE CHANGES.

New Buildings in Contemplation on Fort and King Streets.

By the Australia next Tuesday, there will arrive in Honolulu the two sons of the late James W. Austin, of Boston. These young men are heirs to valuable real estate here. Their interests include the premises occupied by E. O. Hall &amp; Son and most of the property opposite the Gazette office, extending to the lane back of Chisholm's harness shop.

The business of the young men in Honolulu will be to convey the property, perhaps by a long lease, to W. Mutch. Thereupon the latter will, as soon as possible, begin the construction of a fine business block on the tract. It will be modelled on the lines of the Waverly Block at the corner of Hotel and Bethel streets, with a fancy front. Plans for the building were drawn about a year ago.

The lot at the corner, occupied by Mr. Chisholm, is under the control of Mr. R. A. Douglas. That gentleman has planned a building for it on the lines of the purposed Campbell block to go in above it. Both of these plans await the action of the Government with respect to street widening. Mr. Douglas has agreed to take the same number of feet in the rear on King street as are taken from the Fort street front, which would leave his lot the same size as now. This compromise may be the basis of the deal to be effected.

The meaning of all this is that a continuation of splendid stone business

blocks, extending from Welchman's on Fort street, down to the corner and around to the premises of the Metropolitan Meat Co. on King street will be begun and perhaps finished during the present year.

Messrs. Castle &amp; Cooke again have before them the matter of erecting a handsome and more commodious store building. The present structure is far too small to accommodate the great volume of business carried on by the concern, and the only way out of the difficulty is to build. As yet plans are but indefinitely formed. It has been decided, however, that the new building will be at least three stories high, and that it will cover the lot now occupied by the business house. It is all probability the plans will soon be perfected, soon after which work will begin.

## PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

In Germany the census is taken every five years.

Nelson was killed at Trafalgar on the 21st of October, 1805.

There are 9,742 locks and keys in the Grand Opera House, Paris.

The robin and the wren are the only birds than sing all the year.

Holland is the only country in Europe that admits coffee free of duty.

The French National Library has 72,000 books on the French Revolution.

Petrich Czarten died in 1724 at the age of 85. He left a son aged 97.

England had, in 1895, 1,711 co-operative societies, with 1,414,518 members.

In Australia the growing of wheat on the share system is rapidly extending.

Liquified hydrogen is the most volatile liquid. It boils at 211 degrees below zero.

Haverhill, Mass., shipped 367,000 cases of shoes in 1896, the highest number on record.

There are 70,000 workmen, exclusive of engineers and officers, at work upon the great Trans-Siberian railway.

The first newspaper is said to have been the Boston News Letter, first issued in 1704. It was a half sheet, 12x18 inches.

The first visit of pestilential fever to America was in 1702. It was brought from the West Indies to New York by trading vessels.

The first cotton mill in America was established in Beverly, Mass., in 1787. It was designed to manufacture cord and bed ticking.

No man who is intoxicated, or whose breath is even tainted with strong drink, is allowed to take his post on a train on the Grand Trunk Railway.

A strange custom prevails in Siam when a funeral is passing. The female observers take down their hair, and the men feel in their pockets for a piece of metal to place between their teeth.

All Fools' Day is two hundred years old. Brady's Clavis Calendaria, published in 1812, mentions that more than a century previous the almanac designated the first of April as "All Fools' Day."

Ex-President Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, says that Japan is filled from end to end with all the apparatus of the latest civilization, down to the electric car and the international exhibition.

The timber wealth of the United States gives a yearly product of over a billion dollars, or twice the value of all the mines put together—gold, silver, coal, iron, copper, zinc and all the rest.

The Pope has signified his intention to contribute to a fund which is being raised in England for the purpose of erecting a memorial church at Slough, Bucks, in commemoration of the conversion of King Ethelbert of England to Christianity.

The anti-vaccinations of Gloucester, England, are blamed for having caused 441 deaths. In the year 1887 the Board of Guardians voted by a majority of 2 to give up vaccination. Nine years later 2,036 persons were attacked by smallpox, and of these 21.7 per cent died.

The Imperial Bank of Germany was founded in 1876. It has 276 branch offices. Last year it turned over \$23,884,684,000. Since 1876 it has bought \$504,322,000 worth of gold. The business in buying exchange paper in 1895 amounted to \$1,229,508,000 exclusive of foreign exchange.

The ancient Egyptians, at their grand festivals and parties of pleasure, always had a coffin placed on the table at meals, containing a mummy or a skeleton of painted wood, which was presented to each guest with this admonition: "Look upon this and enjoy yourself; for such will you become when divested of your mortal garb."

At Waterloo the musketry fire of the Foot Guards, armed with the old clumsy Brown Bess, was so fatal that the heads of the charging French columns melted away before it without advancing—just as they probably would have done before machine-gun fire. At Linkerman the Mine bullets are said to have cut lanes in the dense masses of the Russians.

The Cuban insurrection is costing the Spanish government \$6,000,000 a month, while it has collected from Cuba in all last year only \$8,000,000. Taking all the expenses of the year into consideration, Spain is \$94,000,000 out of pocket in her balking with Cuba. The demand of Weyler on the rich Spanish residents of Cuba for contributions resulted in his getting only \$55,000.

The glass industries of Germany employ 50,000 workers in 312 factories, of which 187 are in Prussia, 54 in Bavaria and 68 in the other states of the Empire. Coming down to details, 207 factories make bottles and hollow ware; 76 make table glass, with a yearly production of 1,250,000 square meters; 18 make crystal and half-crystal glass, 28 make mirrors, 47 make pressed glass, and 2 make optical glass.

The cost of maintaining the Federal State and municipal governments in the United States in 1893 was \$215,915,065. Among the disbursements were the following: For charities, \$10,961,671; for education, \$115,583,115; for roads, bridges and sewers, \$72,262,906; for postal service, \$66,000,000; for army and militia, \$25,500,000; for police, \$24,

000,000; for judiciary, \$23,000,000; for prisons and reformatories, \$12,000,000.

The revolution which has taken place in the training of girls within the past 20 years, says the San Francisco Chronicle, is almost beyond conception. The time will soon come when a reference to "the weaker sex" will provoke a look of inquiry, a merry challenge of the speaker. If our girls keep on as they have begun, there is no telling what degree of physical prowess will be reached by the women of another generation.

California pronounced against woman suffrage at the last election by a vote of 33,000 against and 13,000 for. The vote of Idaho in favor was nearly 5,000 majority of those voting on the question. Possibly the number of those not voting may be so great as to effect defeat of the measure, under the ruling of the supreme court that votes not cast either for or against a measure must be counted against it.

According to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, President-elect McKinley will probably have two of the handsomest horses ever seen in Washington. The late Gen. Joseph T. Torrence, of Chicago, possessed as fine a stable of horses as was owned in the Windy City. It was the General's intention before his death that two magnificent brown horses, the best matched pair in his stables, should be presented to Mr. McKinley to ride behind to the Capitol on Inauguration day, in the event of his election. The General left no written will to this effect, but it is said that his daughter, Mrs. Magoun, who has come into possession of the estate, will probably carry out her father's wish and present the horses to the President-elect, and that they will take their place in the White House stable on the 4th of March.

THE ULTIMATE BOIL.

We have boiled the hydrant water,

We have sterilized the milk,

We have strained the prowling microbe.

Through the finest kind of silk;

We have bought and we have borrowed

Every patent health device,

And at last the doctor tells us

That we've got to boil the ice.

—Somerville Journal.

## Pure, Rich Blood

is the soil in which roots life, health, strength, happiness. The soil of the blood can be drained or impoverished like any other soil, and can be fertilized and nourished in a similar way.

You can get back the old spring and snap. You can enjoy labor by day and sleep by night. You can eat your food with the

## Hearty Appetite

of health, if you only supply the blood with its lacking nutrient;

vitalize it, or if you like, fertilize it.

A large number of so called tonic remedies are disguised stimulants. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a stimulant but a nourishment. It feeds the blood and so enriches it, as well as purifies it. That is why physicians recommend

Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is pronounced on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS FOR INDIGESTION.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED,

AGENTS.

W. C. ACHI &amp; CO.

Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.

We will buy or sell Real Estate in all parts of the group. We will sell properties on reasonable commissions.

Office: No. 10 West King Street.

## CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Lignite.)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister &amp; Co.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

Friday, January 29

Stmr. Makahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai.

Stmr. Kinu, Clarke, from Maui and Kauai ports.

Stmr. Iwahani, Gregory, from Hamakua.

Stmr. Kaala, Moshier, from Puna-

Saturday, Jan. 30.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Sunday, Jan. 31.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Lehua, Everett, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Likelike, Nye, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai.

Monday, February 1.

Jap. S. S. Wakanoura-Maru, Allen, from Yokohama.

Am ship C. F. Sargent, Morse, from Newcastle.

## DEPARTURES.

Friday, January 29.

P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Smith, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kauai.

Saturday, Jan. 30.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kukuhale and Honokaa.

Monday, February 1.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Waimea and Kekaha.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kauai.

Stmr. Kaala, Moshier, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimea.

Stmr. Makahala, Thompson, for Eleale and Makaweli.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, for Kilauea, Kalihawai and Hanalei.

Bktne. J. M. Griffiths, Arey, for Port Townsend.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrivals.

From Kappa, per James Makee, Jan. 29.—T. Blake.

From Makaweli, per Waialeale, Jan. 29.—Hans Isenberg and 1 deck.

From Maui and Hawaii, per Stmr. Kinau, Jan. 29.—Hon. W. G. Irwin, Sam'l Parker, Miss Wheeler, Jas. Lyckett, P. A. Dias, A. Lidgate, Mrs. Lidgate, L. K. McGrew, A. H. Bachelder, G. K. Wilder, S. M. Dodge, Theo. Wolfe, T. F. Lansing, David Oxley, Wm. J. Smith, J. Kila, Prince Alex. Salmon, G. E. Ward, J. Paakaula, Master J. Winter, Dr. Stowe, E. Hitchcock, Ah Yee, C. B. King, J. Campbell, J. Batchelor, Miss Clay and 43 deck passengers.

From Maui, per Claudine, Jan. 31.—C. A. Spreckels, C. Bolte, F. M. Swanzey, C. B. Wells, H. P. Baldwin, G. M. Alexander, H. C. Ovenden, A. T. Tavares, F. L. Zoller, J. S. Muirhead, Capt. Charles Nelson, Adj. L. M. Simonson, G. B. Schroeder, Miss C. L. Turner, W. Kaluakaua, A. Haneberg, Paul Isenberg, Sr., Otto Isenberg, Akanalihii, Tong How, Awana, and 18 on deck.

From Hawaii, per Lehua, Jan. 31.—W. A. Hardy.

From Kauai, per W. G. Hall, Jan. 31.—A. S. Wilcox, F. W. Glade, A. Dreier, F. Detert, Mrs. L. Clark, Dr. J. K. Smith, Miss J. Smith, J. J. Newcomb, H. Brack and wife, and 37 on deck.

From Yokohama, per N. Y. K. S. Wakanoura-Maru, Feb. 1.—Matsumura and 100 Japanese steerage.

## Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per Mauna Loa, Jan. 29.—Luka, G. G. Seong, Miss Rebecca Haina, R. S. Scrimgeour, Lot Lane, Mrs. J. K. Clark, J. Keanu, Miss Minnie Ferrelle, Mrs. Hugo Kawelo, Miss Annie Kawelo, Clive Davies, C. H. Hedemann, C. F. Johnson, N. Omsted, Misses Bertelmann (2), Mrs. W. P. Fennell, Miss Beard, Mr. Beard, H. Hickey and 34 on deck.

For San Francisco, per City of Peing, Jan. 29.—H. A. Isenberg, Henry Smith and wife, C. F. Fisher, George R. Stewart, Mrs. D. Renner, Judge Garrouette and wife, Misses Amy and Grace Garrouette, Miss Hall, Fred Yates and wife.

For Kauai, per Ke Au Hou, Feb. 1.—Dr. Huddy.

## BORN.

BENT.—At Maternity Home, Honolulu, January 29, 1897, to the wife of David Bent, a son.

NILSON.—In this city, January 30 1897, at 7:30 and 7:35 p. m., respectively, to the wife of H. Nilson, twins, boy and girl.

## MARRIED.

WATT-PORTER.—In Hilo, Hawaii, on Jan. 24, 1897, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Geo. Watt and Miss Grace Porter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Porter, of Hilo.

## DIED.

SMITH.—Edward Nathan, aged 5 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, in Honolulu, Saturday, January 30, 1897.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

Australia this morning

Expert examination showed that the damage to the Makee's sugar from water will not exceed \$20.

Vessels at Hilo are, the Annie Johnson and the Rhoderick Dhu. Both will take sugar cargoes for the Coast.

All the Chinese brought by the 195

were landed in quarantine yester-

day. Of the 188 arrivals to Hilo

contracted

Trades started in full yesterday

morning, though the wind was all day

very light. The end of Kona weather was welcomed by shipping men.

At the Custom house is displayed a map of North Pacific Islands and Islands. On it is shown Necker Island, and, with H. B. M. S. Champion's soundings made in 1891.

There is no more of the schooner Sarah and Eliza. The head wind of the past few days was too much for her, as she lay on the reef at Waiula. Last Friday she began to break up, and there is now nothing left of her. The loss is about \$1,000.

On the way over from Kauai, night before last, the James Makee repeatedly shipped heavy seas. Her cargo was damaged, but to what extent will not be known until a complete survey has been made. The heavy southerly swell was too much for the little boat.

The American ship C. F. Sargent, Capt. C. C. Morse, arrived at dark last evening, 58 days from Newcastle, with 2,120 tons of coal, consigned to order. Fine weather until southerly winds were met with. Near Islands for 10 days.

It is a happy arrangement that, all through the year, the Australia will arrive from San Francisco two days prior to the sailing of one or the other of the steamers from the south for the same port. Thus, the Australia will arrive next Tuesday, and the Alameda will sail Thursday, two days after for San Francisco.

A rough trip down was reported by the Kinu, which arrived at 4:30 yesterday afternoon from Maui and Hawaii. Could take no freight at Maunakona, the sea having a clear sweep into that port. Rough all along Hamakua coast. The Likelike made two trips around there from Hilo to take freight, but had to put back. She was left at Hamakua, waiting for the wind to change.

Early yesterday morning the steamer Wakanoura-Maru, Captain J. F. Allen, arrived in port, 13 days from Yokohama, having left there January 20th. She brought 100 Japanese steerage passengers, half of whom are contract laborers, and 293 tons of Japanese merchandise for Honolulu. After a temporary quarantine, which lasted until the passengers could be removed, the vessel began discharging. She will sail sometime tomorrow for Seattle.

## Meteoerological Summary for Jan-

uary 1897.

(From Observations Made by the Weather Bureau.)

Average temperature, mean of 3 daily observations, 69.7; normal for January, 70; average daily minimum, 65.1; average maximum, 78.2; lowest minimum, 54 on January 26 (in some localities as low as 52); highest maximum, 81 (repeatedly about the 15th); lowest daily average, 65.7 on January 22; highest daily average, 73.3 on January 18.

Average height of barometer, 30.04 inches; normal, 30.015; average daily range, 0.091; lowest record, 29.76 on January 23; highest, 30.21 on January 31; low pressure periods, about the 23d; high pressure periods, about the 8th and 31st; morning minimum (average), 30.023 at 3:42; morning maximum, 30.098 at 9:40; afternoon minimum, 29.99 at 2:44; evening maximum, 30.068 at 10:10.

Average relative humidity, mean of daily observations at 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., 71.4 per cent; normal, 75 per cent; absolute humidity, 5.8 grains per cubic foot, ranging from 4.8 on the 22d to 7.1 on the 5th.

Total rainfall, 2.70, including 1.17 in which it really fell on the morning of December 31; normal, 3.25; maximum in one day, besides that already mentioned, 0.32 on January 30. Rain record days, 12; heavy dew January 4, 6, 13, 16, 26, 28, 30 and 31.

Cloudiness, 39 per cent; normal, 48 per cent; days marked fine, 14.

Wind, variable; northeast trade, 10 days only, mostly between the 9th and 19th of the month. Strong about the 10th and 18th; after the 18th wind was mostly from the southwest. Kona storm on the 23d, attended in Honolulu, with only a few showers. No electrical disturbance.

## Will Sail Thursday.

The following persons are booked at the office of Wm. G. Irwin &amp; Co. to sail by the Alameda on Thursday for the Coast: R. H. Collier, William Fisher, J. E. Miller and wife, J. M. Alexander, G. H. Umbson, Mrs. P. Umbson, Eugene P. Sullivan, B. V. Hoover, C. B. Gray, W. C. Peacock, wife and child, Mrs. Theo. Hoffman, L. A. Thurston and wife, Mrs. G. H. Paris and infant, Mrs. J. McLean, Captain Nelson and H. C. Ovenden.

## METEORLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

## TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

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